FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

# Daily Report

# East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-219
Tuesday
13 November 1990

# Daily Report

## East Asia

*FBIS-EAS-90-219* CONTENTS *13 November 1990*

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

## INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

- Cambodia Meeting Continues; Agreement Reached ..... 1
  - Diplomats on Peace Prospects *[AFP]* ..... 1
  - Further Comments *[AFP]* ..... 1
  - UN Official on Role *[AFP]* ..... 2
  - 'Significant Progress' Reported *[AFP]* ..... 2
  - More on Statement *[ANTARA]* ..... 3
  - Alatas Speaks to Newsmen *[Jakarta Radio]* ..... 3
  - Official Comments on Khmer Rouge *[AFP]* ..... 4
  - 'Impatience' With Conflict Noted *[AFP]* ..... 4

## NORTHEAST ASIA

### Japan

- Reportage on Enthronement Activities, Violence ..... 6
  - Red Army Denounces Enthronement *[KYODO]* ..... 6
  - Thai Prime Minister Arrives *[Bangkok Radio]* ..... 6
  - Security Forces Said on Alert *[KYODO]* ..... 6
  - Israeli, Other Leaders Arrive *[KYODO]* ..... 6
  - German President, Others Arrive *[KYODO]* ..... 7
  - Dignitaries Arrive for Ceremony *[KYODO]* ..... 7
  - Peruvian Foreign Minister Arrives *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 7
  - Indonesia's Suharto, Others Arrive *[KYODO]* ..... 7
  - Syrian Vice President Arrives *[Damascus Radio]* ..... 8
  - Bulgaria's President Arrives *[Sofia BTA]* ..... 8
  - Zambia's Kaunda Arrives 11 Nov *[Lusaka Radio]* ..... 8
  - Radical Opponents Arson Suspects *[KYODO]* ..... 8
  - Political Parties Greet Emperor *[KYODO]* ..... 8
  - Gala Imperial Ceremony Previewed *[KYODO]* ..... 9
  - Ceremony Expenses Criticized *[KYODO]* ..... 10
  - Link to Explosions Suspected *[KYODO]* ..... 10
  - Police Mobilized To Investigate *[KYODO]* ..... 10
  - Chukakuha Claims Responsibility *[KYODO]* ..... 11
  - Explosions at Tokyo SDF Garrison *[Tokyo TV]* ..... 11
  - Missiles Fired at SDF, U.S. Bases *[KYODO]* ..... 11
  - Radical Group Admits to Attacks *[KYODO]* ..... 12
  - Demonstrators Protest 12 Nov *[KYODO]* ..... 12
  - Outbreak of Three Fires Reported *[KYODO]* ..... 12
  - Protests, Symposiums Staged *[KYODO]* ..... 13
  - Thirty-Six Fires, Attacks Noted *[KYODO]* ..... 13
  - Messages Sent From PRC, Soviets *[KYODO]* ..... 13
  - Shinto Rituals Begin Ceremony *[KYODO]* ..... 13
  - Akihito Proclaims Accession *[KYODO]* ..... 14
  - Text of Kaifu Enthronement Speech *[KYODO]* ..... 15
  - Text of Emperor Akihito's Speech *[KYODO]* ..... 15
  - Critics Note Speech Difference *[KYODO]* ..... 16
  - Businessmen on Emperor's Role *[KYODO]* ..... 16
  - Domestic Dignitaries' Banquet Held *[KYODO]* ..... 16
  - Chatchai, Subin Meet Counterparts *[KYODO]* ..... 17

  - Meetings Held With Officials *[KYODO]* .......... 17
  - Dignitaries Begin To Depart *[KYODO]* .......... 19

- Kaifu, Nakasone on Political Dialogue With Iraq *[Tokyo TV]* .......... 19
- 'Tacit Support' for U.S. Gulf Buildup Given *[KYODO]* .......... 19
- Government, JSP Begin Drafting New Peace Bill *[KYODO]* .......... 19
- Defeat of UN Bill Reflects 'Identity Crisis' *[KYODO]* .......... 20
- Iliescu Appeals for International Assistance *[KYODO]* .......... 21
- Ishihara: Chinese Made Up 'Nanjing Massacre' *[KYODO]* .......... 22
- LDP Announces Electoral Reform for Lower House *[KYODO]* .......... 22

**North Korea**

- Yon Hyong-muk's Requests 16 Nov N-S Contact *[KCNA]* .......... 23
  - N-S Officers Meet in Panmunjom *[Pyongyang Radio]* .......... 23
- Delegate to N-S Talks Outlines UN Proposal *[KCNA]* .......... 24
- NODONG SINMUN Views North-South Talks *[KCNA]* .......... 25
- German-Style Reunification 'Inapplicable' *[Pyongyang Radio]* .......... 25
- Daily Views South's 'Recognition of Entity' Plan *[KCNA]* .......... 26
- South's Unification Proposal Is for 'Division' *[KCNA]* .......... 27
- Foreign Figures Denounce South's UN Plan *[KCNA]* .......... 28
- Pan-National Rally Group's Proposal Praised *[KCNA]* .......... 28
- Yun Ki-pok Hails South Group's Rally Proposal *[Pyongyang Radio]* .......... 28
- 'Abortion' of Pan-National Rally Talks Denounced *[KCNA]* .......... 29
- South's Attitude at 8 Nov N-S Contact Denounced *[Pyongyang Radio]* .......... 29
- Daily Denounces Treatment of Opposition in ROK *[KCNA]* .......... 30
- South's Restriction on Reverend Mun Criticized *[KCNA]* .......... 31
- KCNA Views No's Use of National Security Law .......... 31
- Daily Denounces Arrest of 'Chamintong' Figures *[KCNA]* .......... 31
- Antinuclear Protests in South Said 'Reasonable' *[KCNA]* .......... 32
- South's Red Cross Notified for 14 Nov Meeting *[KCNA]* .......... 32
- U.S. Military Presence in South Criticized *[KCNA]* .......... 32
- Daily Calls for 'Denuclearization' of Peninsula *[KCNA]* .......... 32
- U.S. Air Force 8 November Exercise Denounced *[KCNA]* .......... 33
- KCNA Reviews 13 Nov Pyongyang Press .......... 33
- Central Committee Renames Universities *[KCNA]* .......... 34
- Officials Respond to Kim Chong-il's Reply Letter *[KCNA]* .......... 35
- Kim Chong-il Inspires Workers To Follow Party *[KCNA]* .......... 35
- Daily Discusses Party's Policy on Intellectuals *[KCNA]* .......... 36

**South Korea**

- Preliminary Meet for High-Level Talks Proposed *[Seoul Radio]* .......... 37
- 16 Nov Talks With North Reportedly Arranged *[YONHAP]* .......... 37
- President in No 'Hurry' To Meet Kim Il-song *[THE KOREA HERALD 10 Nov]* .......... 37
- Government's 'Inconsistent' UN Policy Assailed *[CHUNGANG ILBO 9 Nov]* .......... 38
- Further on South-North UN Membership Meeting *[THE KOREA TIMES 10 Nov]* .......... 39
- N, S Soccer Teams Meet in Jakarta Finals *[YONHAP]* .......... 39
- Justice Chief Refutes U.S. Congressmen's Note *[CHOSON ILBO 10 Nov]* .......... 39
- Seoul: No Assurances for U.S. Demand on Banks *[THE KOREA TIMES 10 Nov]* .......... 40
- Dumping Charges Brought Against U.S. Firm *[YONHAP]* .......... 40
- Soviet Official To Deliver Note From Gorbachev *[YONHAP]* .......... 40
- No-Gorbachev Summit Plan Agreed 'In Principle' *[YONHAP]* .......... 41
- Soviets Agree To Hold Parliamentary Contacts *[YONHAP]* .......... 41
- Jovic Continues Tour, Views Economic Ties *[Belgrade TANJUG]* .......... 41
- President No on SFRY Relations, Jovic Visit *[Belgrade TANJUG]* .......... 42
- Yugoslav President Ends Visit, Arrives in Tokyo *[Belgrade TANJUG]* .......... 42
- Mideast Embassies May Receive Gas Masks *[YONHAP]* .......... 42
- Seoul Trying To Correct Foreign History Texts *[YONHAP]* .......... 42
- Order Restored in Anmyon After Nuclear Protest *[THE KOREA TIMES 10 Nov]* .......... 43
- Ministry of Science, Technology Chief Resigns *[Seoul Radio]* .......... 43
- Nuclear Waste Policy Examined After Protest *[THE KOREA TIMES 10 Nov]* .......... 43

New Joint Chiefs of Staff Holds First Meeting *[THE KOREA TIMES 10 Nov]* .... 44
No Calls for Nationwide Energy Conservation *[YONHAP]* .... 45
Paper Sues Government for 1980 Forceful Closure *[YONHAP]* .... 45

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Burma

UN Human Rights Official Concludes Visit .... 47
  Meets Khin Nyunt *[Rangoon Radio]* .... 47
  Calls on Chief Justice *[Rangoon Radio]* .... 47
  Leaves Rangoon 11 Nov *[Rangoon Radio]* .... 47
Leaders Welcome Passengers of Hijacked Plane *[Rangoon Radio]* .... 47
Family 'Sceptical' of NLD Worker's 'Suicide' *[AFP]* .... 47
Saw Maung Addresses Public Servants in Pegu *[Rangoon Radio]* .... 48
Saw Maung Speaks on UN Official's Visit *[Rangoon TV]* .... 51
Saw Maung Visits Minbu, Addresses Workers *[Rangoon TV]* .... 53
Saw Maung Warns of 'Imperialists' in Message *[Rangoon Radio]* .... 54

### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

Vice Premier Hopes No War Between U.S., Iraq *[BERNAMA]* .... 55
Mahathir Agrees Only to UN Force on Iraq *[Kuala Lumpur TV]* .... 55

### Singapore

French Prime Minister Begins Official Visit *[Singapore Radio]* .... 56
  Meets With Lee Kuan Yew *[AFP]* .... 56
  Holds News Conference *[AFP]* .... 56
  Further Comments on Gulf *[Paris TV]* .... 57
  Concludes Visit *[Singapore Radio]* .... 57
Communist Fugitives Say Hope To Return Home *[THE STRAITS TIMES 8 Nov]* .... 57

### Cambodia

Hor Namhong Sends Memorandum on UN Solution *[SPK]* .... 58
AFP Reports Indochinese Officials' Meeting .... 59
Bonn Diplomats To Work at Hungarian Embassy *[AFP]* .... 60
VOK Criticizes Hor Namhong on UN Role .... 60
VOK: Son Sann Optimistic About Settlement .... 61
VOK Confirms Sihanouk, Soviet Envoy Meet .... 61

### Philippines

Grenades Fired at U.S. Embassy; No Injuries *[AFP]* .... 61
Spokesman Views Bases Talks Progress *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 9 Nov]* .... 62
Reactions to U.S. Fighter Jets Removal Reported .... 62
  Ramos, De Villa View Pullout *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 9 Nov]* .... 62
  Soviet Embassy Welcomes Pullout *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 9 Nov]* .... 63
  Editorial on Fighter Pullout *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 9 Nov]* .... 63
Medical Teams To Be Sent to Saudi Arabia *[Manila Radio]* .... 64
Aquino Yet To Endorse Presidential Candidate *[Manila Radio]* .... 64
Aquino Departs for Tokyo To Attend Enthronement *[AFP]* .... 64
'Thousands' Rendered Homeless Due to Typhoon *[Manila Radio]* .... 65
Aquino Urged To Seek Japan's Kajiyama Apology *[KYODO]* .... 65
Two Wounded in Manila Office Bombing Incident *[Manila Radio]* .... 65
Cardinal Urges Entrepreneurs To Give Wage Hike *[Manila Radio]* .... 65
Marcos Suit To Be Dropped for Share in Funds *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 9 Nov]* .... 66
25 Said Killed in Agusan del Sur NPA Attack *[MANILA BULLETIN 9 Nov]* .... 66

NPA Suspected in Second Davao del Norte Attack *[MANILA BULLETIN 9 Nov]* ........ 67
Rebels Said Losing Ground in Central Luzon *[MANILA BULLETIN 12 Nov]* ........ 67

### Thailand

Reportage on Hijacking of Thai Airways Plane ........ 68
  Consul Asked To Negotiate *[Bangkok Radio]* ........ 68
  Hijackers Send Letter *[London International]* ........ 68
  Burmese Embassy Security Increased *[AFP]* ........ 68
  Airline Official Interviewed *[Bangkok Radio]* ........ 68
  Plane Leaves for Calcutta *[AFP]* ........ 69
  Burmese Dissidents Face Crackdown *[THE NATION 13 Nov]* ........ 69
Subin Discusses Cambodia Talks, Hijacking *[KYODO]* ........ 70
Chatchai Meets Kaifu, Discusses Reshuffle *[Bangkok Radio]* ........ 71
  Further on Reshuffle *[Bangkok Radio]* ........ 71
Suchinda Warns Against Attempts To Incite Mobs *[Bangkok TV]* ........ 71

### Vietnam

Nguyen Van Linh Interviewed on U.S. Relations *[VNA]* ........ 72
Vietnamese, U.S. Teams Meet on MIA Issue *[Hanoi Radio]* ........ 74
U.S. Congressmen Want Trade Embargo Lifted *[Hanoi International]* ........ 74

## AUSTRALASIA

### Australia

Second Naval Task Force Underway to Gulf *[Melbourne International]* ........ 75
Burma Sanctions Possible, But Not Unilaterally *[AFP]* ........ 75
Costello Reportedly Meets With DPRK Minister *[AFP]* ........ 75
Navy Detains Indonesian Fishing Vessel *[AFP]* ........ 75

### New Zealand

Citizens Held in Iraq Reportedly To Be Freed *[AFP]* ........ 76
Former Premier Criticizes France, U.S. on Gulf *[AFP]* ........ 76

## Cambodia Meeting Continues; Agreement Reached

### Diplomats on Peace Prospects

*BK0911081990 Hong Kong AFP in English 0802 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 9 (AFP)—A dispute over leadership of an interim authority for Cambodia may be near resolution following conciliatory remarks by Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, diplomats said here Friday.

Diplomats said Mr. Qian, whose government backs the powerful Khmer Rouge resistance faction, told his Thai counterpart Subin Pinkhayan in Beijing earlier this month that China would not oppose Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen becoming vice chairman of the Supreme National Council (SNC) if resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk was first accepted as chairman.

The dispute over Prince Sihanouk's inclusion as SNC chairman has blocked international efforts to achieve a settlement ending Cambodia's war. The Phnom Penh government accepted a resistance demand that Cambodia's former king, who is not an SNC member, be appointed chairman, but insisted in return that Mr. Hun Sen be made vice chairman. The loose resistance coalition dominated by the Khmer Rouge, a radical Marxist group driven from power in Cambodia when Vietnam's Armed Forces invaded the country 12 years ago, balked at Mr. Hun Sen's appointment.

Signs that the SNC dispute could come to an end came as representatives of major powers backing the warring factions were bracing themselves for talks in Jakarta on an overall peace plan. Representatives of China, the Soviet Union and the United States are among officials beginning discussions Friday in the Indonesian capital on an overall peace plan and the resumption of last year's failed Paris conference on Cambodia. The Soviet Union is the main ally of Vietnam and Cambodia, while the United States backs the non-communist Cambodian resistance factions.

The Cambodian factions are not attending the talks, which bring together officials from host Indonesia, the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States—the United Nations and the co-chairmen of three committees set up at the Paris conference. The committees pair Canada and India; Laos and Malaysia, and Australia and Japan.

China's Assistant Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin told reporters on arriving Wednesday in Jakarta that the "prospect for a settlement is bright."

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev said on arriving the same day, "we think that we can achieve some very positive results together."

The discussions are to map out details of a peace framework put together by the five permanent security council members and accepted by the factions earlier this year.

### Further Comments

*BK0911170290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1629 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 9 (AFP)—An international meeting of senior officials here Friday discussed the Cambodian peace process, with the Soviet Union and Laos taking a different approach on how to end the 12-year-old war, officials here said. "We're now discussing two approaches to the final solution of the Cambodian problem," Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Igor Rogachev said after the first day's sessions concluded. He did not elaborate but said the first day had heard "very valuable suggestions."

The meeting is the first in a series aimed at reconvening the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) by early 1991. The conference broke down in August 1989 in a deadlock over power-sharing in Cambodia.

The current talks involve senior officials from the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council (P-5), host Indonesia, a representative of the U.N. secretary general and co-chairmen of three committees set up by the Paris conference—Canada and India, Australia and Japan, and Malaysia and Laos. The permanent members of the U.N. Security Council are the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, China and France.

The four warring Cambodian factions and Phnom Penh's communist ally Vietnam are excluded from the talks, but their super-power allies are present.

China gives massive military assistance to the Marxist Khmer Rouge, the United States supports the two non-communists resistance factions and the Soviet Union and Laos are closely allied to Vietnam, which supports the Phnom Penh government.

Moscow wants the draft for an overall peace settlement in Cambodia to be formulated by all 19 PICC members and the warring Cambodian factions, conference sources said.

Laos suggested a significantly reduced role for the United Nations in a political settlement to the conflict, they added.

Laos and Malaysia co-chair the PICC committee on questions of Cambodia's sovereignty and neutrality.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told journalists after the sessions that proposals laid down during the talks "are not mutually exclusive," adding that "everybody is firmly determined not to move away from the P-5 document." He was referring to a peace plan forged by the five major powers in August and accepted here as a framework for a political solution by the Cambodian factions in September.

That blueprint covers arrangements for governing Cambodia during a transitional period ahead of free elections, holding and monitoring U.N.-sponsored elections, human rights, military issues and measures to guarantee compliance with the accord.

Mr. Alatas cautioned earlier Friday that the meeting was not intended "to adopt in any formal way any document, and even less to adopt a document which could then be imposed on others." He said he hoped it could produce "a first tentative draft" that could be discussed in the later talks.

The results of the Jakarta meeting are to be handed over to the Cambodian parties in November in Paris, Mr. Alatas said.

The next stage would be a meeting of the PICC coordinating committee to finalize the draft, which would be presented for endorsement to the reconvened conference.

The Cambodians agreed here in September to set up a Supreme National Council (SNC), a transitional authority to represent Cambodia at the United Nations and other forums including the reconvened PICC. Although they agreed on membership of the SNC—six representatives of the Phnom Penh government and two from each of the three resistance factions—they have continued to squabble over its leadership.

Mr. Alatas last week suggested that PICC co-chairmen Indonesia and France act as mediators in the dispute should it remain unsettled at the end of this month.

### UN Official on Role

*BK1011062390 Hong Kong AFP in English 0553 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 10 (AFP)—A senior United Nations official Saturday stood by a military role for the world body in Cambodia despite an effort by the Phnom Penh government to focus U.N. involvement on organising elections.

Rafiuddin Ahmed, deputy U.N. secretary-general in charge of humanitarian questions, said he was unaware of a memorandum drafted by the Vietnamese-backed government outlining its view on the scope of U.N. activity in Cambodia. A copy obtained by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Phnom Penh said that any U.N. contingent in Cambodia should focus on organising elections in the country ravaged by 12 years of civil war "and should not have the character of a peace-keeping force."

But Mr. Rafiuddin told reporters outside the latest round of talks on the conflict that the framework adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and endorsed by all Cambodian parties included military arrangements. "I have to go by that," he told reporters at the Indonesia hotel where senior officials of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and seven other countries were working on details of the peace plan. "If what they all agree on is that we should have a role in various aspects—military arrangements, civil administration, protection of human rights of the Cambodian people—we will definitely be doing all these tasks."

Mr. Rafiuddin was unable to say whether the Phnom Penh memorandum, sent to the French on Wednesday, could pose a serious obstacle to settlement of the conflict pitting the Hun Sen government against a fractious three-party resistance coalition. "I haven't seen it," Mr. Rafiuddin said. "In my conversation with Mr. Hun Sen while I was here in September, I didn't get that impression."

The senior officials gathered here began talks Friday on details of the peace plan forged in August by the five permanent members of the U.S. Security Council, the Soviet Union, China, Britain, France and the United States.

The plan would put Cambodian sovereignty in the hands of a Supreme National Council (SNC) but give the United Nations power to manage the country while it organised free elections.

The Phnom Penh government and the opposition, grouping the ousted Khmer Rouge regime and two non-communist movements, endorsed the proposal in September and set up the SNC but have been unable to agree on its leadership.

The talks here were scheduled [words indistinct] but may be prolonged. The aim was to come up with a draft blueprint for presentation to another meeting in Paris later this month at which the Cambodian factions would be present. The overall goal is to reconvene by early next year the full-scale Paris International Conference on Cambodia which collapsed in August 1989 in a dispute over power-sharing.

### 'Significant Progress' Reported

*BK1011164290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1621 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 10 (AFP)—Senior officials from 12 countries Saturday reported "significant progress" in drafting a comprehensive peace settlement for Cambodia but said the country's warring factions must end their squabbling for the process to continue.

A statement issued at the end of a two-day meeting of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) working group said the participants agreed on the "structure and approach" for a draft accord to resolve the 12-year-old conflict.

Senior delegation sources said the floor had accepted the idea of an overall agreement on a political settlement with five annexes concerning the functions of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), a ceasefire, elections, the repatriation of refugees and constitutional principles. They also agreed on the need for separate agreements on neutrality, and on rehabilitation and reconstruction, the sources said.

"I can say with pleasure that the meeting made significant progress in the task it has set for itself," Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, whose country co-chairs the PICC, told a news conference.

Mr. Alatas and co-chairman Claude Martin, director of Asian affairs for the French Foreign Ministry, said they planned to discuss the draft in Paris as soon as possible with the Supreme National Council (SNC) made up of the rival factions. Mr. Martin said the meeting would be convened in the next few days but "only if we feel that we are moving toward an accord" on the factions' dispute over the chairmanship of the SNC.

The four parties—the Phnom Penh government installed by Hanoi in 1979 and a tripartite resistance coalition—agreed in September to form the SNC, which would embody Cambodian sovereignty while the United Nations managed the country and organised elections. But the council has been bogged down by Phnom Penh's refusal to allow opposition leader and former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk to take the chair unless its Prime Minister Hun Sen became deputy chairman.

Mr. Alatas said the chairmanship was important to the Cambodians, but it is solvable and "not fundamental" and must be resolved before the draft agreement goes before the coordinating committee of the 19-member PICC. "This cannot continue for an indefinite time. If the SNC is not fully functional, how can we proceed to the second stage, the coordinating committee stage," Mr. Alatas said.

While some delegates have said privately that patience was wearing thin and would not last past the end of the year, Mr. Alatas said: "I don't think we should talk about a deadline."

The Jakarta meeting, which opened Friday and wound up a day ahead of schedule, was the first of a series of planned sessions aimed at reconvening by early next year the PICC, which broke down in August 1989 over the question of power-sharing. It involved senior officials from the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council (P-5)—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France—which forged a framework accord in August.

Also participating were host Indonesia, a representative of the U.N. secretary general and the co-chairmen of the three committees set up by the Paris conference—Australia, India, Malaysia, Laos, Canada and Japan.

Mr. Alatas described the progress here as "just the beginning. There are a number of issues to be discussed further." "This draft has no status yet in the sense that it is the initial work for the formulation of a draft to be presented to the coordinating committee for further discussions. There is still a long way to go."

The P-5 framework for a political solution was accepted in September by the four Cambodian parties. But Phnom Penh has said in a new memorandum that any U.N. contingent in Cambodia should focus on organising elections in the war-ravaged country "and should not have the character of a peace-keeping force."

Conference sources said the delegation from Laos, a close ally of Phnom Penh, Friday put forward an approach suggesting a very limited U.N. role in a Cambodian political settlement.

But Rafiuddin Ahmed, the U.N. special representative to the meeting, said the world body maintained the need for it to play a military role in Cambodia.

### More on Statement

*BK1111050090 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0410 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 11 (OANA-ANTARA)—The meeting of the working group of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) here November 9-10 made significant progress, the PICC co-chairmen said in a statement issued when closing the meeting here Saturday [10 November] evening. The statement said there was general concurrence among the participants of the meeting on the structure and the approach upon which the prospective draft agreement on the comprehensive political settlement will be formulated.

It added that the exchange of views on the substantive aspects of the comprehensive political settlement, which are to be elaborated on the basis of the P-5 document, also resulted in a broadening of the consensus earlier arrived at among the P-5.

According to the statement, the two co-chairmen have been requested to develop these substantive aspects and issues further with a view to present a comprehensive draft to the next stage of the PICC process, which is the meeting of the coordinating committee to be convened in the near future. The two co-chairmen reconfirmed their intention to invite the members of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC) to a meeting in Paris in order to inform them and to seek their understanding and support of the progress made so far.

Participants further expressed hope that the SNC on its part would make every effort to resolve the remaining problems regarding the chairmanship of the SNC so as to enable that meeting to take place and to have productive results.

### Alatas Speaks to Newsmen

*BK1011081690 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] The working group of the Paris conference on Cambodia held a meeting this morning and discussed the structure and form of the agreement framework for the resolution of the Cambodian problem.

Speaking to newsmen after a closed-door meeting in Jakarta this morning, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said the co-chairmen of the Paris conference jointly agreed on proposals received for the basic framework of the agreement.

[Begin Alatas recording] We have received proposals and also included those proposals from the co-chairmen. We consider these proposals positive and will immediately act upon them. However, there is no substantial form or structure, but as it stands right now, the joint opinion is considered positive. [end recording]

According to Ali Alatas, the joint proposal, which would be implemented on a trial basis, is a combination of two schools of thought concerning the possibility of resolving the Cambodian problem, which could be in the form of an agreement and nothing more. He then clarified that the working group also exchanged opinions concerning the substantive aspects, among others, of the decision by the military sector and the working relations between the Supreme National Council and the UN peacekeeping force.

### Official Comments on Khmer Rouge

*BK1011101690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1006 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh, Nov 10 (AFP)—The communist Khmer Rouge [KR] could temporarily head a joint interim authority for Cambodia under Phnom Penh government proposals, an official said here Saturday.

The first meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC) was suspended September due to a dispute over its composition and chairmanship. The tripartite resistance alliance had called for coalition chief Prince Norodom Sihanouk to be made president but turned down Phnom Penh's insistence that Premier Hun Sen be made vice chairman in return.

In a bid to break the deadlock, the Phnom Penh government has proposed choosing one out of the following three formulas—co-chairmanship, co-chairmanship by rotation, chairmanship by rotation. The formula would apply to the Khmer Rouge as well as its two non-communist alliance partners, Uch Kim-an, head of the Foreign Ministry political department, said. The Khmer Rouge could head the SNC by rotation if that option was chosen, he added.

Diplomats in Bangkok said Friday that Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen had recently told his Thai Counterpart Subin Pinkhayan in Beijing that China would not oppose Mr. Hun Sen as vice chairman if Prince Sihanouk headed the body. China is the main military backer of the resistance.

Phnom Penh has in the past refused to countenance any leadership role for the Khmer Rouge, whose 1975-79 rule of Cambodia left hundreds of thousands of Cambodians dead. Vietnamese troops ousted the group, now the military mainstay of the resistance, and installed the current government here.

The SNC, currently grouping six Phnom Penh members and six representatives of the three resistance factions, is to represent Cambodian sovereignty and take the country's U.N. seat ahead of free and fair elections supervised by the United Nations.

### 'Impatience' With Conflict Noted

*BK1111082590 Hong Kong AFP in English 0802 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[By Peter Mackler]

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 11 (AFP)—As the world community pressed its drive for a settlement of the 12-year-old Cambodian conflict, it was showing mounting signs of impatience with persistent feuding among the country's rival parties. A two-day meeting of senior officials from 12 nations wound up here Saturday night reporting "significant progress" on a draft agreement but insisting on an end to the factional squabbling before the process can continue.

And French Prime Minister Michel Rocard, whose country co-chairs the international effort on Cambodia, told reporters in Singapore he was optimistic about an eventual accord but added, "Time is running out for everyone."

Peace hopes were raised in September when the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh and the three resistance groups accepted the superpowers' plan for U.N. administration of Cambodia ahead of elections. The four parties also set up a Supreme National Council (SNC) to embody Cambodian sovereignty during the transition, but have since become bogged down in a dispute over who will be the chairman and his deputy.

While members of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) working group welcomed their agreement here Saturday on a structure for an eventual peace accord, they did little to hide their frustration with the warring parties.

The gathering included senior officials from the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—the Soviet Union, China, Britain, France and the United States—as well as Indonesia and six other PICC members heading working committees. U.N. officials also attended.

Several sources said that the need to maintain pressure on the Cambodians was a major theme of the meeting, which broke up a day earlier than scheduled. Some said it was the main objective. "If the SNC cannot get its act together on the chairmanship and vice-chairmanship, we'll tell them, 'this is where we stop until you get it organised. We don't go any further,'" said one official present.

The sticking point within the SNC is Phnom Penh's refusal to allow opposition leader and former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk to take the chair unless its Prime Minister Hun Sen becomes deputy chairman.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas of Indonesia, which co-chairs the 19-member PICC with France, said the question may be important to the Cambodians but it was not "fundamental." He said it had to be resolved before any draft accord was put before the PICC coordinating committee. "This cannot continue for an indefinite time. If the SNC is not fully functional, how can we proceed to the second stage, the coordinating committee stage," Mr. Alatas told a news conference at the end of the working group session.

The Indonesian and Claude Martin, director of Asian affairs for the French Foreign Ministry, said they planned to discuss the draft with the SNC at a meeting in Paris in about two weeks. But Mr. Martin said even that meeting could be convened "only if we feel that we are moving toward an accord" on the leadership of the SNC, composed of six representatives from the Phnom Penh government and two from each of the resistance movements. Some delegates suggested giving the Cambodians until the end of the year, but Mr. Alatas said "I don't think we should talk about a deadline."

Prospects for ending the SNC impasse were likely to be explored by Indonesian President Suharto, who was leaving Sunday on an Asian swing including stops in China, main backer of the Khmer Rouge resistance faction, and Hanoi.

Western sources said that a Thai delegation was also going to Beijing this week and Soviet sources said Moscow officials had just met with Prince Sihanouk in Pyongyang as part of a concerted bid to nail down a solution.

Officials said the just-concluded meeting in Jakarta was organised as a first step toward reconvening by early next year the full PICC, which collapsed in August 1989 over the question of power-sharing.

Senior delegation sources said the meeting agreed on the structure of an overall political agreement with five annexes on the functions of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), a cease-fire, elections, the repatriation of refugees and constitutional principles. The delegates also agreed on the need for separate agreements on neutrality, and on rehabilitation and reconstruction, the sources said. The accords would be accompanied by a "final act" describing the PICC's deliberations.

The discussions were held on the basis of the framework accord hammered out by the security council permanent members in August. But Mr. Alatas described the progress here as "just the beginning. ... There is still a long way to go."

Delegates said that the trickiest part was likely to be the annexes detailing concrete arrangements, particularly the relationship between UNTAC and the Cambodian authorities. "That's one of the tough nuts," said Ghare Khan, the Indian representative to the United Nations, whose country co-chairs with Canada the working committee on elections and monitoring the Vietnamese withdrawal.

Already Phnom Penh has started lobbying to focus the U.N. role on the organisation of elections rather than peace-keeping, although U.N. officials say military arrangements are part of the framework agreed by all.

Another potential problem, delegates and analysts said, could be in deciding who will arbitrate disputes on the interpretation of the accords and other matters once a cease-fire comes into effect.

# Japan

## Reportage on Enthronement Activities, Violence

### Red Army Denounces Enthronement

*OW1011012190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0055 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Cairo, Nov. 9 KYODO—The Lebanon-based radical Japanese Red Army on Friday denounced next Monday's enthronement ceremony of Emperor Akihito as "the landmark of the revival of Japanese militarism," according to a report from Beirut.

The radical group sent a statement typed in English to a Western news agency in West Beirut, saying it will fight to stop the revival of Japanese militarism. The group did not elaborate on how it would fight.

The statement said democratic and progressive countries should not send their heads of state to the emperor's enthronement ceremony, and attendance means support for the revival of Japanese militarism. The group said the ceremony endorses the emperor as "a living god who has the right to dominate the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world."

### Thai Prime Minister Arrives

*BK0911135990 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan arrived at Narita Airport in Tokyo, Japan, at 1900 yesterday. The prime minister was welcomed at the airport by (Tojio Saiki), ambassador attached to the Japanese Foreign Ministry. The prime minister then flew to Kaneda Airport by a small commercial aircraft arranged by the Japanese Government. (Nomoru Nakahiba), ambassador attached to the Japanese Foreign Minister, and Thai Ambassador to Japan M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi welcomed the prime minister at the airport and escorted the prime minister to the Imperial Hotel. The prime minister is part of the entourage of the Crown Prince Wachiralongkon attending the crononation of Japanese Emperor Akihito in Tokyo. The prime minister's delegation includes Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan, Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, and the prime minister's advisory board.

According to the itinerary, the prime minister is scheduled to hold official talks with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu at Akasaka Place for about 15 minutes at 1510 on 11 November. Foreign Minister Subin will meet Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on the morning of 11 November.

### Security Forces Said on Alert

*OW1011040390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0324 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 10 KYODO—As a rush of arrivals started Saturday of foreign guests to attend Emperor Akihito's enthronement, security forces were put on alert in the Tokyo area, with restrictions going into effect on air, road, and railway traffic.

Foreign dignitaries from some 160 countries and international organizations have been invited to attend the enthronement ceremony at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo on Monday. Some 37,000 police officers have been mobilized for the occasion.

Because of the arrival and departure of royalty, heads of state, and government officials, members of the general public without air tickets are barred from entering Haneda Airport in Tokyo for five days from Saturday. Security checks on luggage will be carried out at the Haneda terminal of a monorail service linking the airport and the city center.

A total of 94 incoming and departing scheduled flights at Haneda Airport during the five days have been canceled. Cargo flights have also been suspended except for emergencies.

Parts of expressways in Tokyo and other roads leading to the Imperial Palace will also be closed to the general public at certain times, and motorists are advised to avoid the restricted areas, police said.

### Israeli, Other Leaders Arrive

*OW0911175290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1355 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 (KYODO)—Sweden's King Carl XVI Gustaf, Romanian President Ion Iliescu, and Israeli President Chaim Herzog arrived in Tokyo on Friday to attend the enthronement ceremony of Emperor Akihito on Monday.

King Gustaf arrived at Narita Airport in Chiba Prefecture and was taken to Tokyo's Haneda Airport aboard a Self-Defense Forces (SDF) aircraft Friday morning. Japan's Crown Prince Naruhito welcomed the king at the airport, as the first of scheduled royal guests from 25 nations for the ceremony and following imperial rites.

Iliescu was the first head of state to arrive aboard a chartered flight among the series of arrivals of representatives, which started earlier this week.

Seven other national representatives also arrived in Tokyo Friday. They were Canada's Governor General Ramon J. Hnatyshyn, Foreign Minister Antoine Ndinga Oba of Congo, President Rafael Leonardo Callejas Romero of Honduras, President Patrick Hillery of Ireland, President Amata Kabua of the Marshall Islands, Nigeria's former head of state Gen. Yakubu Gowon, and Governor General George Lepping of the Solomon Islands.

Frans Andriessen, vice president of the EC commission, flew in Friday to represent the European Community.

The waves of arrivals in Tokyo of foreign representatives will peak on Sunday, the eve of the ceremony.

In total, 157 countries are sending delegates to the ceremony, including U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian, and Britain's Prince Charles, besides the EC's Andriessen and United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Foreign Ministry said.

### German President, Others Arrive

*OW1011082590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0756 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 10 KYODO—German President Richard von Weizsacker arrived in Japan on Saturday to attend the enthronement ceremony of Emperor Akihito on Monday. Weizsacker is among the representatives of 158 nations and two international organizations attending the ceremony.

Also arriving in Japan for the ceremony the same day were Hungarian President Arpad Gonca, Myanmar's [Burma's] Attorney General U Tha Tun, Belgium's King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola, Albanian Foreign Minister Reis Malile, Tuvalu Prime Minister Bikenibeu Paeniu, and Prince Don Felipe of Spain.

Among others who flew in were representatives from Switzerland, Zimbabwe, the Netherlands, Italy, Central African Republic, Poland, Niger, Togo, Dominica, Guyana, St. Christopher and Nevis, Gabon, and Chad.

Some 7,000 police were posted at Narita Airport and carried out strict checks on cars there, police said.

### Dignitaries Arrive for Ceremony

*OW1011143890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1414 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 10 KYODO—Britain's Crown Prince Charles and Princess Diana arrived in Japan on Saturday to attend Emperor Akihito's enthronement ceremony on Monday. This is the royal couple's first visit to Japan in four years.

Prince Charles and Princess Diana, who arrived at Haneda Airport on a special plane, are among the representatives of 158 nations and two international organizations attending the ceremony.

Also arriving in Japan for the ceremony the same day were German President Richard von Weizsacker, Hungarian President Arpad Gonca, Myanmar [Burmese] Attorney General U Tha Tun, Belgian King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola, Albanian Foreign Minister Reis Malile, Tuvalu Prime Minister Bikenibeu Paeniu, and Prince Don Felipe of Spain.

Among others who flew to Japan were representatives from Switzerland, Zimbabwe, the Netherlands, Italy, the Central African Republic, Poland, Niger, Togo, Dominica, Guyana, St. Christopher and Nevis, Gabon, and Chad.

About 7,000 police were posted at Narita Airport and carried out checks on cars there, police said.

### Peruvian Foreign Minister Arrives

*PY1011144290 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1005 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Nov (EFE)—Peruvian Foreign Minister Luis Marchand arrived in Tokyo today to attend the official ceremonies for the coronation of Prince Akihito, which will take place on 12 November.

During his visit to Tokyo the minister will represent Peru at Akihito's enthronement as the 125th Japanese emperor and at the banquets to be hosted by the monarchs and the Japanese prime minister on 12 and 13 November.

After the official ceremonies, Marchand will meet with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and his counterpart Taro Nakayama to discuss the possibilities for economic-financial cooperation between the two countries. The minister will depart for Peru on 14 November.

### Indonesia's Suharto, Others Arrive

*OW1111042090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0347 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO—Indonesian President Suharto and eight other foreign dignitaries arrived early Sunday, with 80 other foreign personages expected throughout the day, for Monday's imperial enthronement ceremonies.

Crown Prince Naruhito, other members of the imperial family, and cabinet ministers were at Haneda and Narita airports to greet the VIPs as they arrived for the ceremonies and some makeshift diplomatic exchanges.

Also arriving early at Haneda International Airport, like Suharto, was Syrian Vice President 'And-al-Halim Khaddam. Other early arrivals were Palau President Ngiratkel Etpison, Princess Salote Mafile'o Piloleve Tuita of Tonga, Bahamas Deputy Prime Minister Sir Clement Maynard, and President Quett Ketumile Jonny Masire of Botswana.

Malta President Vincent Tabone and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers in Laos Phoun Sipaseut were the earliest arrivals at new Tokyo International Airport, landing shortly after 6 A.M., ahead of nearly 60 foreign dignitaries arriving at Narita on Sunday.

Anatoliy Lukyanov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet, arrived at Haneda ahead of 22 dignitaries scheduled to land there later in the day.

U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, however, who was originally scheduled to arrive at Haneda on Sunday morning, had a change of schedule and is expected to land at the U.S. Air Force Base at Yokota on the outskirts of Tokyo along with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Prince Akishino and Princess Kiko are scheduled to meet Crown Prince Hasan-ibn Talal and Princess Sarvath al-Hasan of Jordan.

### Syrian Vice President Arrives

*JN1111154690 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo—[Syrian] Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam, representing President Hafiz al-Asad, today arrived in the Japanese capital, Tokyo, to attend the coronation of Japan's Emperor Akihito. The vice president was received at Tokyo Airport by senior Japanese government officials and Dr. Amin Ispir, Syria's ambassador in Tokyo, and the embassy staff.

Khaddam received today at his place of residence in the Japanese capital Mr. 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abd-al-Ghani, member of the Yemeni Presidential Council. He then received Mr. (Moidi), adviser to Iranian President Hashemi-Rafsanjani for Political Affairs. The Syrian, Yemeni, and Iranian ambassadors in Tokyo attended.

During these two meetings, the latest developments in the Arab region, particularly the Gulf crisis, were discussed.

### Bulgaria's President Arrives

*AU1111172090 Sofia BTA in English 1642 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, November 11 (BTA special correspondent)—Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev, president of Bulgaria, arrived in Tokyo today to attend the coronation ceremony for His Imperial Majesty Akihito, Emperor of Japan.

Dr. Zhelev was formally welcomed by Mr Ishimatsu Kitagawa, minister of state and director general of Japan's Environment Agency, at the Akasaka government residence where the Bulgarian delegation was flown by helicopter from Tokyo International Airport.

Today Dr. Zhelev had a sightseeing tour of Tokyo and was entertained at a dinner in his honour by Mr. Ya. Tani [spelling as received], president of Tokyo Maruichi Shoji Co. Ltd., a trading company which has maintained close business contacts with Bulgaria for thirty years.

During his five-day visit Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev will confer with Mr. Toshiki Kaifu, prime minister of Japan, with Mr. Taro Nakayama, minister of foreign affairs, with Mr. Kabun Muto, minister of international trade and industry, with Mr. Yoshio Sakurauchi, speaker of the House of Representatives (the lower house of the Japanese Diet) and with representatives of the Japanese business circles.

### Zambia's Kaunda Arrives 11 Nov

*MB1111190690 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Excerpts] President Kaunda arrived at Tokyo's Narita Airport this evening for a red carpet welcome to attend the accession to the throne of Emperor Akihito of Japan. Dr. Kaunda was met at the airport by an official welcoming party, and Zambia's amabassador to Japan, Comrade Boniface Zulu. [passage omitted]

Apart from attending official functions, President Kaunda is also scheduled to hold bilateral talks with delegation leaders, such as [words indistinct] Belgian King Baudouin, and Queen Margrethe of Denmark.

### Radical Opponents Arson Suspects

*OW1011140390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1318 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Sendai, Nov. 10 KYODO—A fire gutted the main building of a shrine in northern Japan on Saturday, and police said it may have been set by radical opponents of the emperor system.

Police said no one was injured in the fire at Ise Shinmeisha Shrine in Shiogama, Miyagi Prefecture. The fire broke out at 4:35 P.M. and destroyed the 45-square-meter main shrine building. The Ise Shinmeisha is affiliated with the Ise Shrine—which is believed to enshrine the ancient ancestral gods of the imperial family—in Mie Prefecture.

Police said they did not find any ignition devices, but they suspect extremists may have set the fire in protest of Emperor Akihito's enthronement on Monday. In recent months, radical opponents of the emperor system have stepped up their attacks in hopes of disrupting the enthronement ceremony.

### Political Parties Greet Emperor

*OW1111082490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0801 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and four opposition parties on Sunday congratulated Emperor Akihito on formally ascending the imperial throne.

LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa said in a statement that party members sincerely congratulate the emperor on his formal enthronement and that he is respected and trusted by the people.

Japan Socialist Party Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi also said in a statement that the party extends its good wishes to the emperor but charged that the government is wasting public money on the enthronement. The government is spending 12.3 billion yen for the ceremonies, including 4.2 billion yen for security alone.

A statement issued by the Japan Communist Party (JCP) Central Committee, however, said the enthronement violates the Constitution which provides that sovereignty rests with the people.

Three centrist opposition parties—Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party, and the United Social Democratic Party—welcomed the enthronement, but the JCP, which opposes the imperial system, is boycotting all enthronement ceremonies.

### Gala Imperial Ceremony Previewed

*OW1111234490 Tokyo KYODO in English 2303 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 11 (KYODO)—Emperor Akihito formally accedes to the throne Monday in gala ceremonies joined by heads of state, royalty, and other dignitaries from 158 nations and representatives from the United Nations and the European Community.

Highlighting the day's series of imperial rites is the enthronement ceremony starting at 1 P.M. at the Seiden State Hall in the Imperial Palace featuring solemn court rituals, some of them centuries old.

At this ceremony, the 56-year-old Emperor Akihito, clad in ancient court costume and accompanied by his wife, Empress Michiko, will formally proclaim his accession to the Chrysanthemum Throne—22 months after he succeeded his father, the late Emperor Hirohito, posthumously called Emperor Showa, on his death January 7 last year.

The enthronement—the first in 62 years—will take place amid the tightest security ever seen in Japan, with 37,000 police officers mobilized in Tokyo to thwart possible attacks by radical opponents of the imperial system.

Emperor Akihito is the first Japanese monarch to be enthroned under the postwar Constitution, in which the emperor is defined as "the symbol of the state and of the unity of the people." Emperor Showa, once regarded as a "living God," renounced his divinity after the end of World War II.

At 3:30 P.M., Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko, having changed into formal Western attire, will emerge from the Imperial Palace and travel in a motorcade to Akasaka Palace, their residence three kilometers west of the Moated Palace in central Tokyo.

The parade, which will pass the Diet on a heavily guarded 4.7-kilometer route, will be their only public appearance during the day—which the government has declared a national holiday.

A state banquet at the Imperial Palace, to be attended by foreign heads of state, members of the imperial family, and Japanese Government dignitaries, will cap Monday's enthronement ceremonies.

According to the official schedule, Emperor Akihito will start the day's rituals with an early morning private ceremony at three Shinto sanctuaries—the Kashikodokoro, Koreiden, and Shinden—inside the Imperial Palace, where he will pray and report the enthronement to his ancestors and imperial deities.

The beginning of the enthronement ceremony itself is marked by the emperor ascending the six-meter-high canopied throne, known as Takamikura, in the center of the Matsu-No-Ma State Room in the Seiden Hall.

After Emperor Akihito proclaims his ascension in a short speech from the elevated dais of the throne, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu will deliver a congratulatory message on behalf of the nation and lead the 2,500 guests in three "banzai" cheers, to wish for the emperor's longevity.

The 30-minute ceremony will be broadcast live on major Japanese television networks, which have all planned special programs for the day.

In the motorcade, the imperial couple will ride in an open limousine, weather permitting, to be followed by Crown Prince Naruhito, the only other imperial family member to take part in the parade, as well as Kaifu and other dignitaries.

Some 9,700 police officers—both in uniform and plainclothes—will line the motorcade route, one standing every few meters. There will be 10 cars in the procession, flanked by police outriders and security vehicles.

At 7:30 P.M. the court banquet is to begin at the Homeiden Hall, the first of seven banquets stretching over five days, featuring Japanese cuisine and traditional Japanese court music. Most of the 350 guests at Monday's banquet will be foreign dignitaries, along with top Japanese officials.

After dinner, the emperor and empress will guide the overseas guests to the Matsu-No-Ma to show them the Takamikura Throne and the empress's Michodai Throne. The two thrones were flown from Kyoto, the ancient Japanese capital, for the ceremonies.

The Takamikura Throne symbolizes Mt. Takachihonomine in Kyushu where, according to Japanese mythology, Ninigi-No-Mikoto, the grandson of the sun goddess Amaterasu, descended to rule over the Japanese archipelago some 2,600 years ago.

The enthronement ceremonies will close with a two-day Shinto great Thanksgiving rite at the Imperial Palace on November 22 and 23, at which Emperor Akihito will offer newly harvested rice to Amaterasu and other deities and then partake of the rice himself to pray for peace and prosperous harvests.

The Daijosai, as the great Thanksgiving rite is known in Japanese, will be a private court ceremony attended by a small number of imperial family members and top government officials.

The rite has drawn fire from opposition parties and religious groups who complain that public funding and government officials' participation in the ceremony violates the constitutional separation of state and religion.

### Ceremony Expenses Criticized

*OW1111084090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0816 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO—Protesters from 32 labor organizations gathered in Tokyo's Yoyogi Park on Sunday to demand a halt to the imperial enthronement ceremonies scheduled Monday and the Shinto thanksgiving rite known as Daijosai 10 days later.

Some 50,000 demonstrators joined in the protests, police said. In addition to denouncing public funding of the ceremonies, they demanded abolition of the unpopular consumption tax and an end to moves toward the liberalization of rice imports.

Labor leader Hiroshi Oe urged a huge swell of protest to bring about reforms in government at the national and local levels to build on the defeat of the government's proposal for the dispatch of Japanese military personnel to join international peacekeeping activities.

Another leader called the pouring of large amounts of taxpayers' money into the staging of the imperial ceremonies unforgivable from the standpoint of the people's sovereignty.

Monday's Sokui-no-rei enthronement ceremony, in which Emperor Akihito declares his ascension to the throne, and the great thanksgiving ceremony, or Daijosai, will cost 12.3 billion yen.

After the rally, the protesters broke into four groups to take their demonstration to the streets.

Meanwhile, 140 police investigators searched a suspected office of the ultraleftist Kakurokyo (Revolutionary Workers' Council) on Sunday at the Meiji University campus near central Tokyo and seized signs and pamphlets made by the organization. Kakurokyo claimed responsibility for planting bombs November 1 at two police dormitories that killed one officer and injured six other people.

The organization planted the bombs to protest the enthronement ceremonies and the deployment of 37,000 police officers throughout Tokyo to provide security during the event.

During their 90-minute search of the suspected office, police also sought evidence that might link the group to a series of bombings earlier this year.

The Revolutionary Workers' Council has an open membership of about 300. The group also is known to have an underground core of about 30 members. The group also claimed responsibility for a time bomb detonated alongside a Tokyo expressway during the state funeral of Emperor Showa in February last year. The bomb went off some 20 minutes before the funeral motorcade passed by but caused no injuries.

### Link to Explosions Suspected

*OW1111134890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1340 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Kobe, Nov. 11 KYODO—Two explosions rocked the home of U.S. Consul General to Osaka and Kobe Gregory Johnson on Sunday evening, but no injuries or major damage were reported.

Police suspect the bombing, which took place at around 6:15 P.M. in the garden of Johnson's residence in Nishinomiya, may be connected with Monday's enthronement ceremonies for Emperor Akihito. Police said they are seeking two men seen leaving the site on a motorcycle just before the explosions.

According to police, the bombs were probably thrown over the wall into the garden of the two-story house. The blasts occurred near the entrance to the tree-lined garden.

Although a window was shattered by the blast, none of the four members of the Johnson family or the security guard on duty were injured. Fragments of the bombs, however, were found throughout the yard of the Johnson residence.

Police said a security guard at another residence nearby saw two men riding away on a motorcycle shortly before the blasts. Another person in the area reported seeing a strange station wagon in the neighborhood just after the explosions.

The blasts occurred in an affluent neighborhood of Nishinomiya, a suburb between Kobe and Osaka, which police have been patrolling to prevent extremist activities.

### Police Mobilized To Investigate

*OW1211060690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0524 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Kobe, Nov 12 (KYODO)—Two explosions at the official residence of the U.S. consul general in the Osaka-Kobe region Sunday evening were caused by time bombs probably aimed at protesting Emperor Akihito's enthronement, police said Monday.

Two men seen on a motorcycle near the front gate of the home in Nishinomiya, Hyogo Prefecture, of Consul General Gregory Johnson immediately after the explosions may have planted the homemade bombs, police said.

Some 100 police officers were mobilized to investigate the bombing, in which nobody was injured, police said.

Investigators discovered fragments of dry batteries, lead wires, a cylinder, and other objects in the yard of the residence, they said.

One of the two bombs exploded five minutes after it was thrown into the grounds of Johnson's residence at around 6:15 P.M. Sunday, and the other two minutes afterward, the investigators said.

### Chukakuha Claims Responsibility

*OW1311060690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0438 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Kobe, Nov. 13 KYODO—The ultraleftist Chukakuha (Middle Core Faction) claimed responsibility Tuesday for the attack on the home of the U.S. consul general for Osaka and Kobe on Sunday.

In letters sent to mass media in Osaka, it said the "Revolutionary Army" of the group carried out the attack as part of its nationwide "war" against Monday's enthronement of Emperor Akihito.

"This struggle was also conducted to annihilate U.S. imperialism's aggression of the Middle East," the statement said.

Two explosions rocked Consul General Gregory Johnson's residence in Nishinomiya, Hyogo Prefecture, on Sunday. Although a window was shattered by the blast, none of the four members of the Johnson family or the security guard on duty were injured.

The Chukakuha also claimed responsibility Monday for the series of attacks in Tokyo and surrounding prefectures the same day.

Police said they suspect the radicals who launched a series of attacks Monday had a "master plan" to coincide with the day-long schedule of enthronement events.

Police on Tuesday investigated over 30 cases of arson and mortar attacks at railway stations, Self-Defense Forces (SDF) facilities, the Imperial Palace, shrines, downtown buildings, and construction sites.

Radicals drew up a timetable to attack targets, according to the police.

During the two hours after Empress Michiko left her residence at the Akasaka residential palace for the Imperial Palace at 7 A.M. Monday, fires broke out at a station on the monorail line between Haneda Airport and downtown Tokyo, and at the Japan Railways (JR) Akihabara station.

Projectiles were also fired into SDF facilities in Tokyo, Chiba, Saitama, Kanawaga and Ibaraki Prefectures, the police said.

When the emperor was carrying out enthronement rites at three Shinto sanctuaries in the Imperial Palace at around 9 A.M., fires broke out at four Shinto shrines in Tokyo, according to the police.

Mortar shells were fired in the direction of the Imperial Palace from four locations after the enthronement ceremony began in the Seiden Hall of the palace at 1 P.M., they said. No injuries to persons were reported and the attacks did not affect the enthronement ceremony or the subsequent motorcade.

### Explosions at Tokyo SDF Garrison

*OW1211000690 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 2334 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] According to a report filed with the Metropolitan Police Department [MPD], at about 0810 this morning two explosions were heard at the Ground Self-Defense Force [SDF] Garrison at Higashi Tachikawa in Tachikawa City, Tokyo. The SDF conducted investigations and found what is believed to be shrapnel from a mortar shell in the garrison compound.

The MPD is continuing to investigate the situation.

### Missiles Fired at SDF, U.S. Bases

*OW1211014890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0123 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 12 (KYODO)—Missiles were fired into four Self-Defense Forces (SDF) facilities in Tokyo and its neighboring prefectures on Monday morning in suspected attacks by radicals opposed to Emperor Akihito's enthronement, authorities said.

The Defense Agency said missiles were fired into the Air Self-Defense Force Hyakuri Base in Ibaraki Prefecture, and Ground Self-Defense Force garrisons in Tachikawa, western Tokyo, Narashino, Chiba Prefecture, and Omiya, Saitama Prefecture around 8 A.M. No injuries were reported.

Police also said a similar attack was reported at the U.S. Naval Base in Atsugi, Kanagawa Prefecture, around the same time.

Fires broke out in three locations near railway and monorail lines in Tokyo around 7 A.M. Police said the fires, too, may have been set by radicals opposed to the emperor's enthronement ceremony to be held later in the day.

The fires were put out shortly afterward but caused brief suspension of train service on the Japan Railways Yamanote and Keihintohoku lines in the morning.

Fires were also reported at four shrines in Tokyo's Minato, Shibuya, Shinjuku and Kita Wards around 9 A.M., police said.

Earlier in the morning, two shell launchers were found on a mountain near new Tokyo International Airport in Narita, Chiba Prefecture, police said.

### Radical Group Admits to Attacks

*OW1211044790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0420 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 12 (KYODO)—A radical leftist group on Monday claimed responsibility for a series of projectile attacks on Japanese and U.S. military facilities in Tokyo and neighboring prefectures early in the day. The Chukakuha (Middle Core Faction), at its rally against the enthronement of Emperor Akihito, claimed responsibility for the action.

The Defense Agency said several projectiles were fired into the Air Self-Defense Force Hyakuri Base in Ibaraki Prefecture, and Ground Self-Defense Force garrisons in Tachikawa, western Tokyo, in Funabashi, Chiba Prefecture, and Omiya, Saitama Prefecture around 8 A.M.

No injuries were reported. Metal fragments resembling those used in projectiles were found at the military facilities, police said.

Police also said a similar attack was reported near the Atsugi U.S. Naval Air Station in Kanagawa Prefecture around the same time.

Around 6 A.M. police found two objects which appeared to be projectile launchers near new Tokyo International Airport in Narita. Security officials at the airport heard explosions but no damage was detected at the airport.

A fire broke out inside a women's toilet at Oi-Keibajomae Station on the monorail line between Haneda Airport and central Tokyo around 7 A.M.

Another fire broke out at a restaurant near the JR Akihabara Station, temporarily stopping services on the Yamanote and Keihin Tohoku lines.

Fire also broke out at four shrines and a construction site in Tokyo between 9 A.M. and 9:30 A.M., destroying one of the shrines.

Fires were also reported at the Hibiya Subway line's Hiroo Station, and the Marunouchi line's Otemachi and Shin-Otsuka Stations around 10 A.M. Trains were briefly suspended on the lines.

Around the same time, fires broke out at construction sites in central Tokyo. Dry batteries and lead wires were found at the sites.

Police said projectiles were also fired from a vacant house in Chuo Ward into a police dormitory and other places around 12:46 P.M., and from an apartment house in Bunkyo Ward and a vacant house in Shinjuku Ward about 30 minutes later.

Around 11 A.M., a time bomb exploded at Shin-Ochanomizu Station on the subway Chiyoda line, police said. Also near Hibiya Station on the Chiyoda subway line, clouds of smoke apparently emitted by a smoke flare forced the evacuation of passengers from the station, police said.

Police said there had been more than 20 incidents attributable to terrorists by early Monday afternoon. No serious damage was caused in any of the incidents.

A man attempted to commit hara-kiri ritual suicide in front of the Sakashita Gate of the Imperial Palace at 2:45 P.M. Police said the man, whose identity was not immediately known, survived and was taken to hospital.

### Demonstrators Protest 12 Nov

*OW1211034490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0321 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 12 (KYODO)—Demonstrations opposing Emperor Akihito's enthronement were staged in Tokyo on Monday.

Some 200 day laborers and students supporting them rallied at a meeting in a Tokyo Park to express opposition to the imperial system and the enthronement ceremony.

A citizens' group from Tokyo's Suginami Ward protested to the Tokyo Municipal Government over its running of special electric trains and buses with floral decorations to commemorate the enthronement. Some 15 group members visited the Municipal Transportation Office in Suginami Ward for the protest.

Radicals in the Chukaku (Middle Core) Faction, a Christian group and other citizens' organizations were scheduled to hold similar meetings against the enthronement.

### Outbreak of Three Fires Reported

*OW1211002990 Tokyo KYODO in English 2359 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 12 (KYODO)—Fires that broke out in three separate locations near railway lines in Tokyo on Monday morning are suspected to have been set by radicals opposed to Emperor Akihito's enthronement ceremony later in the day, police said. The fires, which broke out shortly after 7 A.M. were extinguished shortly afterward, Tokyo Fire Department officials said.

One of the fires, in a restaurant under an elevated railway track, forced East Japan Railway Co. to briefly suspend services on the Yamanote and Keihintohoku lines.

The other two fires broke out at a sushi shop under an East Japan Railway elevated track near the JR Ueno Station and inside a women's toilet near Oi-Keibamae Station on the monorail line between Haneda Airport and central Tokyo.

Bullets were also fired into three ground self-defense force (GSDF) garrisons in Tokyo, Chiba and Saitama Prefectures, around 8 A.M. injuring one person, police said.

The attacks were reported at the GSDF garrisons in Tachikawa, western Tokyo, Narashino, Chiba Prefecture, and Omiya, Saitama Prefecture, police said.

### Protests, Symposiums Staged

*OW1211154790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO—Opponents of the emperor system staged demonstrations and symposiums nationwide against Emperor Akihito's enthronement ceremony Monday.

Six people were arrested during demonstrations held by radicals in Tokyo, police said. Police also arrested a dancer, Genshu Hanayagi, 49, who set off firecrackers in a Tokyo street during the imperial motorcade procession. The motorcade was not affected by the explosions, police said.

Some 2,000 radicals from the Chukakuha (Middle-Core Faction) and other ultraleftist sects took part in a rally at a Tokyo park to protest against the ceremonies at the Imperial Palace. Helmeted participants staged snake-dance demonstrations after the rally and police arrested six demonstrators.

Citizen and Christian groups hosted another rally in Tokyo, called "Goodbye to the Emperor," in which some 1,100 people participated. Riot police were on the alert at both rallies.

In Kyoto 2,500 people, including labor representatives from the Philippines, staged a rally and street demonstrations against the emperor system.

Some 2,000 demonstrators staged rally against the emperor system in Osaka and a Philippine representative said the emperor and the "rising sun" national flag remind Asian people of Japan's aggression in Asia during World War II.

In Sapporo 1,000 people took part in a rally and adopted an appeal stating that Monday's enthronement ceremony and the Shintoist ceremony Daijosai, the great thanksgiving rite to be held November 22-23, violate the constitutional principles of separation of state and religion.

Two Korean residents in Hiroshima continued their four-day hunger strike in protest at the enthronement ceremony. Chong Yong Hye, one of the strikers, said, "Aren't the Japanese people ashamed of shouting 'long live the emperor' without thinking of what they have done in the past?" They began their strike Saturday at the memorial for Korean victims of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima outside the city's peace park.

Some 100 teachers and students from Nagoya University sat down in front of the entrance to the university to protest against the hoisting of the national flag over the compound. Staffers of the university tried to fly the flag to comply with the Education Ministry's instructions but gave up the attempt after a struggle with the students.

Rallies and symposiums against the enthronement ceremony were sponsored by citizen groups in more than 10 cities throughout the nation.

### Thirty-Six Fires, Attacks Noted

*OW1211153790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1312 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO—A total of 36 cases of arson and homemade mortar attacks were reported Monday in what police said were attempts to disrupt Emperor Akihito's formal accession to the throne.

No injuries or damage were reported, however.

### Messages Sent From PRC, Soviets

*OW1211154990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1307 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO—Emperor Akihito has received congratulatory messages on his ascension to the throne by Chinese President Yang Shangkun, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, and eight other heads of state, the Imperial Household Agency said Monday.

Yang said in his message that the peoples of China and Japan have long friendly relations and pledged to strive for realization of peaceful relations between the two peoples, according to Radio Beijing. The Chinese president also wished Japan and the Japanese people prosperity and happiness.

In Beijing a party sponsored by the Japanese Embassy was held at a hotel to celebrate the enthronement, with 800 foreign diplomats attending.

Gorbachev said in his message that he wishes peace and prosperity for the Japanese people and the development of friendly bilateral relations, the official TASS news agency said.

Russian Republic President Boris Yeltsin also congratulated the emperor. Yeltsin said he wishes the emperor good health and happiness and prosperity to the Japanese people, TASS said.

### Shinto Rituals Begin Ceremony

*OW1211014490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0106 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 12 (KYODO)—Enthronement ceremonies for Emperor Akihito got under way Monday with a series of Shinto rituals at imperial sanctuaries in the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.

The 56-year-old emperor, clad in a pure white imperial court costume, offered prayers at the Kashikodokoro Imperial Sanctuary shortly after 9 A.M. in the first of three Shinto services attended by members of the imperial family and about 50 top government officials and representatives of local governments.

Empress Michiko, dressed in traditional court costume, followed the emperor in offering prayers at the shrine, which houses the sacred imperial mirror, embodying the sun goddess Amaterasu Omikami, the legendary founder of the imperial family.

Two similar ceremonies followed at the nearby Koreiden, where the emperor and empress paid respects to the spirits of past emperors, and at the Shinden, enshrining the spirits of the imperial deities.

Among the invited guests at the 90-minute ceremony were Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and members of the cabinet, House of Representatives Speaker Yoshio Sakurauchi, House of Councillors President Yoshihiko Tsuchiya and Supreme Court Chief Justice Ryohachi Kusaba.

Emperor Akihito rose early in the morning to prepare for the ceremony of notification at the three Shinto sanctuaries, arriving at the Imperial Palace from his residence at the nearby Akasaka Palace shortly after 8 A.M.

He will appear in the Matsu-No-Ma State Room in the Seiden Hall in an ancient court costume at 1 P.M. to formally proclaim his accession to the Chrysanthemum Throne, 22 months after he succeeded his father, the late Emperor Hirohito, posthumously called Emperor Showa, on his death on January 7 last year.

The enthronement, the first in 62 years, will take place amid heavy security with 37,000 police on duty in central Tokyo to prevent any disruption by radicals. It will be attended by some 2,500 guests, 500 of them from overseas, including heads of state, royalty, and other dignitaries from 158 nations and representatives from the United Nations and the European Community (EC).

After the emperor proclaims his accession in a short speech from the elevated dais of the six-meter-high octagonal canopied throne called Takamikura, Kaifu will deliver a congratulatory message on behalf of the nation and lead the 2,500 guests in three "banzai" cheers to wish for the longevity of the emperor.

Empress Michiko, dressed in a traditional six-layer silk kimono, will be seated in the Michodai Throne placed next to the Takamikura.

A group of 74 ceremonial officials in traditional court costumes will be lined up in the courtyard in front of the Seiden Hall, carrying colorful banners, gongs and drums, and ceremonial swords, halberds, and bows.

The 30-minute ceremony will be broadcast live on major Japanese television networks, which have all planned special programs for the day.

At 3:30 P.M. Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko, having changed into formal Western attire, will emerge from the Imperial Palace and travel in a motorcade to Akasaka Palace, their residence three kilometers west of the Moated Palace in central Tokyo. In the motorcade, the imperial couple will ride in an open limousine, followed by Crown Prince Naruhito, the only other imperial family member to take part in the parade, Kaifu, and other dignitaries.

Some 9,700 police officers, both in uniform and plainclothes, will line the 4.7-kilometer motorcade route, as the 10 parade cars flanked by police outriders and security vehicles pass the Diet in what will be the only public appearance of the imperial couple during the day.

At 7:30 P.M., a court banquet will be held at the Homeiden Hall in the Imperial Palace, featuring Japanese cuisine and traditional Japanese court music. The 350 guests will include foreign dignitaries, top Japanese officials, and imperial family members.

After the banquet, the emperor and empress will guide the overseas guests to the Matsu-No-Ma to show them the Takamikura and the empress's Michodai Thrones.

The court banquet, the first of seven banquets continuing until Thursday, will cap Monday's enthronement ceremonies.

### Akihito Proclaims Accession

*OW1211054890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0434 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 12 (KYODO)—Emperor Akihito, pledging to respect and honor the postwar Constitution and fulfill his duties as the symbol of Japan and its people, formally proclaimed his accession to the Chrysanthemum throne on Monday.

In the first enthronement ceremony in Japan since that of his late father Emperor Showa 62 years ago, Emperor Akihito became the first Japanese monarch to accede to the throne under the Constitution, which removed the prewar designation of the emperor as a "living God."

At the beginning of the 30-minute accession ceremony at 1 P.M., 56-year-old Emperor Akihito, wearing a coronet streaming black silk gauze and a naturally dyed ochre robe patterned with paulownia trees, bamboo, phoenix birds, and mythical "kirin" animals, entered the Matsu-No-Ma State Room of the Seiden Hall in the Imperial Palace.

In his right hand, he carried a wooden baton as he led a procession of chamberlains in ancient imperial court costume who carried two of the imperial regalia, the imperial sword and jewels, as well as the imperial and state seals.

Crown Prince Naruhito and other imperial family members in full court dress with swords, and representatives of the three branches of government, stood together in the Seiden Hall.

The emperor then ascended to the six-meter high, eight-ton "Takamikura" throne which is surmounted by an octagonal canopy of deep purple lined in scarlet, and entered from the back of the curtained throne.

A golden phoenix and eight smaller representations of the mythical bird grace the pinnacle of the canopy, which itself rests atop a triple-tier dais of black lacquer which had been flown from the ancient capital Kyoto for the day's ceremony.

Empress Michiko, in floral-patterned embroidered ceremonial court dress of silk damask, then ascended the "Michodai" empress's throne at the right of Takamikura.

As silence fell, the sharp clang of gongs echoed from the white-pebbled, 1,800-square-meter courtyard to cue the guests to rise. Chamberlains then drew open the curtains to reveal Emperor Akihito seated upon the Takamikura.

Rising from the throne, the 56-year-old emperor proclaimed his accession to 2,500 dignitaries from around the globe, Japanese officials, and members of the imperial family.

"I shall observe the Constitution of Japan and discharge my duties as symbol of the state and of the unity of the people, always wishing for the well-being of the people, in the same spirit as my father, Emperor Showa," Emperor Akihito read from a scroll,

He also expressed the hope that Japan will contribute to friendship, peace, and the well-being and prosperity of mankind.

Behind him, a 64-meter wide curtain patterned with "Zuiun" clouds of good omen in green, red, yellow, white, and violet and a golden sun hung from the rafters of the Seiden.

Eighteen steps into the courtyard below, 74 ceremonial officials in traditional court guard dress bearing swords, bows, shields, quivers, and halberds stood amid 26 brightly colored imperial banners in four-deep parallel lines which stretched across the courtyard.

At the forefront, two red brocade banners emblazoned in gold with the Chinese characters for "Banzai" (Long Life) fluttered in the breeze.

After the guests bowed to the emperor, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, in formal swallow-tail coat and standing below him on the dias, congratulated Emperor Akihito on his enthronement and said, "I pray for peace and stability of this era of Heisei and for prosperity for your majesty."

Kaifu then led the guests in three "Banzai" cheers to wish for the emperor's longevity as a 21-gun salute by the Self-Defense Forces sounded from a park adjacent to the Imperial Palace.

The enthronement rites completed, the emperor and empress left the Seiden Hall to prepare for a 4.7-kilometer motorcade under the clear blue skies from the Imperial Palace to their own Akasaka palace at 3:30 P.M..

In the evening, a court banquet will be held at the Homeiden Hall in the Imperial Palace with 350 invited guests, capping the enthronement ceremonies.

## Text of Kaifu Enthronement Speech

*OW1211062190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0507 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 12 (KYODO)—The following is the full text of congratulations made by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu at the enthronement ceremony of Emperor Akihito Monday.

"I wish respectfully to offer your majesty a few words."

"On this day, your majesty is auspiciously performing the ceremony of the enthronement at the Seiden, and has proclaimed your majesty's enthronement to those at home and abroad. All of us are at one in offering our most sincere congratulations.

"We have heard your majesty's resolve to observe the Constitution of Japan and discharge your duties as symbol, while always wishing for the well-being of the people, in the same spirit as Emperor Showa, who shared the joys and sorrows with the people at all times, and your majesty's desire that our country will further develop and contribute to friendship and peace in the international community and the well-being and prosperity of mankind. Profoundly moved by these words, our love and respect for your majesty is yet deeper."

"We, the people of Japan, revere your majesty as symbol of the state and of the unity of the people, and pledge, with new resolve, to devote our utmost efforts to building a Japan open to the world, vigorous and culturally rich, and to promoting world peace and the well-being of mankind."

"I pray for peace and stability in this era of Heisei and for prosperity for your majesty."

## Text of Emperor Akihito's Speech

*OW1211060290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0504 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 12 (KYODO)—The following is the full text of the speech addressed by Emperor Akihito at the enthronement ceremony Monday.

"Having previously succeeded to the imperial throne in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Japan and the imperial house law, I now perform the ceremony of the enthronement at the Seiden and proclaim my enthronement to those at home and abroad."

"On this occasion, I pledge anew that I shall observe the Constitution of Japan and discharge my duties as symbol of the state and of the unity of the people, always wishing for the well-being of the people, in the same spirit as my father, Emperor Showa, who, during his reign spanning more than sixty years, shared joys and sorrows with the people at all times, and ardently hope that our country, through the wisdom and unceasing effort of the people, will achieve further development and contribute to friendship and peace in the international community and the well-being and prosperity of mankind."

### Critics Note Speech Difference

*OW1211064290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0519 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 12 (KYODO)—Emperor Akihito vowed to abide by the Constitution in a brief address at his enthronement Monday in which scholars said they detected a subtle difference in nuance from a similar pledge he made after succeeding the late Emperor Hirohito in January last year.

Social critic Taizo Kusayanagi said he could see the emperor's confidence two years after he acceded to the throne in his remark that he will discharge his duties "as symbol of the state and of the unity of the people," as the Constitution stipulates. The emperor is consistent in his pledges on observing the Constitution, Kusayanagi said.

The emperor said in his first address after accession on January 9 last year, "I shall observe the Constitution of Japan together with you and discharge my duties in accordance with it."

But Kusayanagi noted while the emperor vowed to abide by the Constitution "together with you"—taken to be a reference to the prime minister and other top government officials present—he dropped any such reference in his address Monday. In terms of syntax, last year's speech was more direct, Kusayanagi said.

The emperor may have been thinking of countries facing economic difficulties amid the historic changes currently sweeping the world with his remark that he hopes Japan will contribute to "the well-being and prosperity of mankind," according to Kusayanagi. In last year's address the emperor said, "I also express my earnest desire that our country continue to prosper and the peace of the world and the welfare of mankind be furthered.

Norikatsu Sasakawa, a professor of constitutional studies at International Christian University, said the emperor seemed to qualify his pledge to observe his constitutional duties as the symbol of state and the unity of the people, rather than just observing the Constitution, as in the previous speech.

The ceremony in which the emperor ascended the throne and the prime minister and other government leaders gave three cheers of "banzai" was not consistent with the constitutional principle of the sovereignty of the people, he said.

The participation by the three branches of government in a Shinto ceremony inside the imperial palace prior to the enthronement ceremony is unconstitutional because it violates the constitutional principle of separation of religion and politics, Sasakawa said.

### Businessmen on Emperor's Role

*OW1211090890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0741 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO—Business leaders attending Emperor Akihito's enthronement ceremony Monday expressed the hope that he will take an active role internationally. "Greater expectations are being pinned on Japan and I expect the emperor to play a more active role (internationally)," said Eishiro Saito, chairman of the influential Federation of Economic Organizations.

Eiji Suzuki, chairman of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations, described the emperor as a "rationalist who honors tradition but is not bound by old customs. I'm sure that the emperor will seek to form an imperial family with which the Japanese people will feel a sense of closeness," Suzuki said. "Such an imperial household will be able to win sympathy from abroad."

Japan Association of Corporate Executives Chairman Takashi Ishihara expects Emperor Akihito to play a big role as the symbol of the unity of the people so that Japan will earn respect internationally.

Rokuro Ishikawa, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, expressed his resolve to seek to make Emperor Akihito's reign more fruitful.

### Domestic Dignitaries' Banquet Held

*OW1311082290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0408 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—Emperor Akihito hosted a court banquet at the Imperial Palace for 500 domestic dignitaries Tuesday, the second of a series of seven feasts to mark his formal accession to the throne. Tuesday's event followed the state banquet the emperor held Monday evening for the heads of states, royalty and other foreign dignitaries who attended his enthronement earlier in the day.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu attended Tuesday afternoon banquet, along with the heads of the legislature and judiciary—House of Representatives Speaker Yoshio Sakurauchi, House of Councillors President Yoshihiko Tuchiya and Supreme Court Chief Justice Ryohachi Kusaba.

Prior to the court banquet, Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko held a tea party at their residence in the Akasaka Palace for King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of Belgium, King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden, and royal heads of state from seven other countries.

Crown Prince Naruhito hosted a separate tea party at his own residence in the Akasaka Palace for Princes and Princesses of 16 countries who attended his father's enthronement. The royal guests included Prince Charles and Princess Diana of Britain and Crown Prince Hasan ibn-Talal and Princess Tharwat el Hasan of Jordan.

In the late afternoon, Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko were to host a garden party in the Akasaka Imperial Garden for dignitaries from nearly 160 countries who attended his enthronement Monday.

The emperor will host the third court banquet in the evening.

Special television programs on the enthronement ceremonies drew a 49.6 percent viewer rating in the Kanto area, according to a survey released by video research, a TV ratings firm. The figure compares to 62.8 percent registered for TV programs on the state funeral of Emperor Hirohito, known posthumously as Emperor Showa, on February 24 last year.

### Chatchai, Subin Meet Counterparts

*OW1111111990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO—Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan on Sunday pledged his unequivocal support for Japan's efforts to contribute to United Nations' peace-related operations, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The officials said Chatchai, in a 20-minute meeting with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, also called on Japan to join Thailand in helping Cambodia put in place a transportation infrastructure to facilitate its future development after peace is achieved. Chatchai, who is in Japan for the enthronement ceremony of Emperor Akihito, was quoted as telling Kaifu that "Thailand fully supports Japan's contributions to peace through the United Nations."

Kaifu responded, meanwhile, that the government is making earnest attempts to elicit the support and understanding of the Japanese people for participation in international peacekeeping endeavors, the officials said.

They noted that Chatchai is one of the only leaders not to have expressed caution over the Japanese Government's attempted passage through the Diet of a bill for the establishment of a U.N. Peace Cooperation Corps, which would have included noncombat members of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF).

They said Chatchai was likely expressing a hope that Japan will be able to participate in a substantial way to U.N. peacekeeping and administrative operations in a post-cease-fire Cambodia.

Chatchai said Thailand and Japan should help Cambodia onto its feet by building and refurbishing roads, railways, and airports so that it has an suitable infrastructure for development. Japan is co-chairman of a United Nations committee on the reconstruction of a post-cease-fire Cambodia.

Commenting on Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Thailand in late October, Chatchai said Hanoi's diplomatic posture appears to have exhibited positive changes. He added that the time has come for Japan and Thailand to contribute to the future development of Indochina. Kaifu was quoted as assenting to the proposal.

One official said Chatchai appeared to be suggesting that Thailand would be pleased to see Japan resume economic assistance to Vietnam, suspended in the wake of Vietnam's 1978 invasion of Cambodia.

Earlier in the day, Thai Foreign Minister Subin Pinkayan met with his Japanese counterpart, Taro Nakayama, and expressed hope for an early resumption of stalled talks between the four warring Cambodian factions. The talks are stalled over representation on and leadership of a Cambodian national reconciliation body, the Supreme National Council (SNC), designed to work with the U.N. in administering Cambodia during a post-cease-fire interim period leading up to elections.

Subin was quoted as saying that Thailand would consider hosting another meeting of the parties to the SNC if there is a probability of their coming to an agreement. He said that, while Thailand would like to see resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk as SNC chairman, it is up to the Cambodians themselves to work out other aspects of the council's composition.

While there is general support among all parties to the conflict for Sihanouk being named chairman, Phnom Penh Government Premier Hun Sen demands he be named vice chairman in exchange and insists his government have an equal number of seats on the council as the tripartite resistance coalition.

Officials said Nakayama told Subin that Japan is willing to continue consulting with Vietnam on peace in Cambodia. He stressed the need to settle arrangements for a cease-fire and international surveillance to ensure its implementation.

### Meetings Held With Officials

*OW1211182890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1418 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO—Calls for greater Japanese economic assistance and talks on the continuing Persian Gulf crisis once again dominated Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama's "enthronement diplomacy" Monday.

In his meeting with Nakayama, Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Butrus Ghali vowed to continue efforts to seek a peaceful solution to Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait, Japanese officials said.

Ghali warned that there would be a major catastrophe in the Middle East if war breaks out between U.S.-dominated multinational forces and Iraqi troops and told Nakayama that Egypt would welcome any initiative toward settlement of the Gulf crisis in line with U.N Security Council resolutions.

Nakayama, in response, said Japan continues to support Egypt's "resolute" policies against Iraq, and promised to continue economic cooperation with Egypt as pledged by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu last month.

Meeting representatives of the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) members—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates—Nakayama and the representatives agreed to expand bilateral relations on the political, economic, and cultural levels and through personnel exchanges, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Touching on the Gulf crisis, Saudi Arabian Prince Nayif Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud, who represented the other GCC members, praised Japan for taking a firm position against Iraq. The prince and Nakayama also agreed that the Iraqi Government should set free foreign hostages.

Meeting Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian, Nakayama said he would like to make an official visit to China "at the earliest opportunity," but only when circumstances are most favorable, according to ministry officials.

If Nakayama does visit China, he will become the highest level Japanese Government official to go there for official talks since high-level bilateral contacts were nominally suspended in the aftermath of the June 1989 crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing's Tiananmen Square. But Foreign Ministry sources said Nakayama was neither committing himself to visit China in the immediate future, nor setting preconditions for a visit such as further progress in domestic reform and improved ties with Western countries.

Japan's agreement earlier this month to unfreeze the first part of an 810 billion-yen credit package for China has been welcomed by Beijing as a positive step toward rekindling bilateral ties.

But, at the same time, relations have become strained in a dispute over a small group of East China Sea islands and China's criticism of Japan's efforts to pass a bill providing for the overseas dispatch of noncombat members of the Self-Defense Forces as part of a proposed United Nations peace cooperation corps.

Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab, in yet another meeting, asked Nakayama for more Japanese investment in his country.

Foreign Ministry officials said Gurirab told Nakayama that his country has promoted efforts to build its economy since its independence from South Africa on March 21 and asked Japan to increase trade with and investment in Namibia.

Meeting Bhutan Foreign Minister Dawa Tsering, Nakayama pledged that Japan will continue helping the South Asian country with its economic development plan. Nakayama also asked Tsering about the prospect for a planned summit meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)—India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, the Maldives, and Bhutan—to be held next week, ministry officials said.

But Tsering expressed pessimism about the meeting and suggested he could not expect much from the Asian group unless the political situation in the area turned more favorable, the officials said.

In other diplomatic maneuvering, Philippine President Corazon Aquino asked Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto for Japan to extend financial aid to her nation because it has been hard hit by the Gulf crisis, Finance Ministry officials said.

Finance Ministry officials said Aquino briefed Hashimoto on the economic plight of her nation, especially in light of the return of migrant workers from the Middle East and the sharp upswing in crude oil prices and sought Japanese aid beyond a loan package now being discussed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the officials said. However, Hashimoto stopped short of accepting the request immediately, merely saying he wants the Philippines to promote negotiations with the IMF first, they said.

South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, meeting former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, cautioned Japan about hastily normalizing relations with North Korea because there has been no change in the North's policy of inciting revolution in the South.

Kang has met twice this fall with his North Korean counterpart Yon Hyong-muk for talks that have yielded few substantial results toward resolving the differences between the bitter cold war rivals. Drawing upon his talks with the North Korean premier, Kang told Takeshita, "There has been no change in North Korea's revolutionary road. Because its economy is in shambles, (the North Koreans) desire passionately to normalize relations with Japan. You must be careful."

Takeshita, who heads a pro-Seoul Japanese parliamentarians league, assured Kang that Japan would only improve relations with Pyongyang in concert with developments between North and South Korea.

French Prime Minister Michel Rocard, meeting International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto, said France believes that the European Community (EC) should have a 10-year transition period before fully liberalizing auto imports from Japan. Muto suggested any transition period should be limited to five years, a ministry official said.

The official also quoted Rocard as telling Muto the EC has no intention of limiting foreign access to the Common Market after the integration of the market in 1992, but said opening the auto market should come only in the context of Japan's opening its aircraft, rocket, and financial markets wider to European corporations.

In talks with Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party, Rocard pointed to the need to continue economic sanctions against Iraq and to maintain the international alliance against it, officials said. He added that it will take three or four more months before trade and economic embargoes imposed by the international community against Baghdad take effect.

The French prime minister was also quoted as saying it is very important to create a disarmament and arms control system in the Arab world, pointing out the possibility of nuclear weapons being deployed in the region in five to 10 years.

### Dignitaries Begin To Depart

*OW1311044690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0205 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—Foreign dignitaries who came to Japan for Emperor Akihito's enthronement began to head for home Tuesday. The Foreign Ministry said 12 delegations were scheduled to leave Japan during the day from Haneda or Narita airport.

Presidents, royalty and other dignitaries from 158 countries and the United Nations and the European Community were represented at Monday's enthronement ceremonies.

The first foreign VIP who left Tuesday was Oman's National Heritage and Culture Minister Faysal Bin-'Ali al-Sa'id, who boarded a special charter flight home from Haneda. He was followed by Indian President Ramaswamy Venkataraman, and Papua New Guinea Governor General Serei Eri.

Also scheduled to leave during the day was French Prime Minister Michel Rocard. German President Richard von Weizsacker and other VIPs were scheduled to leave for home from Narita.

Wednesday will be the peak day for VIPs returning home as about 80 representatives are scheduled to leave. They include U.S. Vice president Dan Quayle, Prince Charles and Princess Diana of Britain, and King Baudoin and Queen Fabiola of Belgium.

Some 60 remaining foreign dignitaries, including U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Anatoliy Lukyanov, will leave Japan on Thursday.

### Kaifu, Nakasone on Political Dialogue With Iraq

*OW1011091890 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Excerpt] Former Prime Minister Nakasone, who returned home yesterday from his trip to Iraq, met with Prime Minister Kaifu today. During the meeting, the former prime minister stressed the need for the government to continue political dialogue with Iraq. Explaining his talks with President Saddam Husayn, the former prime minister disclosed that President Saddam Husayn had said he would not reject any UN-initiated peace proposals provided that conditions are met. Mr. Nakasone told Prime Minister Kaifu that he believes that a possible starting point to a peaceful solution may be found in the Iraqi president's remarks.

At the meeting, former Prime Minister Nakasone pointed out it was good that Prime Minister Kaifu and Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Ramadan had agreed, during their recent talks, to continue dialogue between their countries, adding that such a dialogue is necessary. In response, Prime Minister Kaifu said that the government views the continuing political dialogue between Japan and Iraq as important. [passage omitted]

### 'Tacit Support' for U.S. Gulf Buildup Given

*OW1111125590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1001 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 (KYODO)—Top government spokesman Misoji Sakamoto offered Japan's tacit support Friday for U.S. President George Bush's plan to deploy more U.S. troops to the Persian Gulf.

"The U.S. Forces and multinational troops are seeking to restore peace in the Persian Gulf. There is no change in Japan's plan to seek a way to cooperate in this effort," Sakamoto told a news conference.

Asked by a reporter whether the U.S. move would increase tensions in the region, Sakamoto said: "Forcing Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait is a matter of international justice. To overlook this and criticize only the United States amounts to a reversal of cause and effect," he said.

Bush announced Thursday plans to send additional troops to join some 230,000 U.S. soldiers in Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf to ensure that the multinational forces have the capability to successfully conclude offensive missions. U.S. news reports said Bush is prepared to send an extra 100,000 troops to the Gulf region.

### Government, JSP Begin Drafting New Peace Bill

*OW0911094490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0755 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 (KYODO)—The government began Friday to draw up a bill aimed at creating a corps to assist international peacekeeping operations that will exclude the participation of Self- Defense Forces (SDF) personnel, a government spokesman said. The drafting of the new bill to replace the aborted U.N. peace cooperation bill follows an agreement reached between the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and two opposition parties earlier in the day.

Tsuruo Yamaguchi, secretary general of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), the largest opposition party, told reporters the JSP is also planning to draw up its own bill to set up a peace corps to be submitted to the regular session of the Diet expected to convene around December 10.

The JSP refused to join the meeting of the LDP and the other two opposition parties—Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), saying the tripartite agreement does not clearly rule out the possibility of the SDF becoming involved in military aspects of the U.N. peacekeeping operations.

The Japan Communist Party (JCP) strongly criticized the tripartite agreement as ignoring the strong public opinion against the initial government-proposed bill and said it is still aiming to send Japanese on military activities overseas.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told reporters he is determined to make use of the tripartite agreement and said he would negotiate with the JSP to gain its cooperation on the new bill.

The secretaries general of the LDP, Komeito, and the DSP, the second- and fourth-largest opposition parties, met late Thursday and early Friday and agreed on the necessity to cooperate with the U.N. in terms of financial, material, and personnel assistance to its peacekeeping activities, according to a statement they issued after the meeting.

They agreed to draw up a bill to create the corps as soon as possible and said the new corps would not include SDF personnel.

Government spokesman Misoji Sakamoto said in a press conference Friday that SDF personnel, regardless of their status, will be totally excluded from the new corps. He said the government should prepare for the bill with the utmost care. The bill is likely to be submitted to the Diet in late January or early February, government sources said.

The tripartite agreement was made on the heels of an unsuccessful attempt by the government and the LDP to pass the first bill through the extraordinary session of the Diet, which ends Saturday.

The government and the LDP abandoned the bill, aimed at bolstering Japan's response to the Persian Gulf crisis resulting from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, in the face of a united opposition party front and adverse public opinion. The bill, which would have allowed the dispatch of SDF personnel overseas, also drew strong criticism from some Asian nations.

### Defeat of UN Bill Reflects 'Identity Crisis'

*OW1111052790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0426 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[By Jocelyn Ford]

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11, KYODO—The government's decision to bow to opposition and public criticism and scrap a bill that would have enabled it to send Japanese troops overseas shows that Japan is going through a post-Cold War identity crisis, according to analysts.

The United Nations peace cooperation bill, which would have allowed the Japanese military to be dispatched overseas—in a strictly peacekeeping, noncombatant role—for the first time since World War II, was scrapped Thursday after three weeks of contentious parliamentary debate.

In withdrawing the bill, the government said it will reconsider how Japan can best contribute to international peacekeeping efforts in the Persian Gulf and elsewhere.

A future revised version of the bill, Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said, should embody Japan's "life philosophy." The Self-Defense Forces (SDF) would have no role, he said in announcing the withdrawal of the measure.

But the final form of the bill is still unclear. Part of the problem, said Robert Orr of the Kyoto Center for Japanese Studies, is that after 40 years in which foreign policy was based on cold war politics, Japan's policymakers are at a loss.

Orr, an associate professor of political science at Stanford University, said, "The sum total of foreign relations has been the Soviet-U.S. conflict. Take that away and it's scary."

The collapse of the bill came after weeks of argument in which the government tried to justify the use of the SDF in providing transport, communications, and medical support to multinational forces in the Persian Gulf by pledging they would not be directly involved in combat. Its withdrawal showed the government has failed to take into consideration the strong antimilitary sentiment still embraced by the Japanese public four decades after the nation's defeat in the war, the analysts said.

Opinion polls show that while the majority of the Japanese public believes Japan should take a more active role in international peacekeeping, the SDF should not take part.

Prof. Kuniko Inoguchi, a political scientist at Tokyo's Sophia University, said, "This is a nation of people who favor evolutionary change, not revolutionary change." She added, "We are very proud of our postwar commitment to peace, and unless we have tested every possibility, we are not ready to go beyond" the current framework.

Scrapping the legislation was certain to please Japan's Asian neighbors, many of which have repeatedly voiced concern over the legislation as a sign of Japan's possible reversion to militarism.

Government sources say they expect a revised version to call for establishing a team of civilians that would be activated to assist in U.N. peacekeeping operations.

The government was reportedly considering forming such a group in the early stages of planning the aborted bill, but abandoned the idea in part due to the difficulties anticipated in finding volunteers from the private sector.

The use of the SDF also appealed to some of the hawkish members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) who have been longing for an opportunity to give a more prominent role to Japan's military as a symbol of Japan's sovereignty.

The dispute over the bill has taken a toll on Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's popularity ratings, which have sagged five to 10 points in recent months, according to media polls. But lack of strong political opponents makes it unlikely that the dispute will cost him the premiership, analysts say.

Maneuvering among party bosses to allocate the premiership was thrown into confusion last summer after a series of money and sex scandals, and they finally tapped Kaifu to take over as what analysts saw as a stopgap premier.

One of the prime contenders, former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, is ailing, further complicating the process of selecting the next leader.

Kaifu's weak power base has made him appear as more of a figurehead than a leader, so the public is unlikely to demand he take responsibility for the failed bill, political analysts say. Kaifu is a member of the weakest of the LDP's five factions.

The government is now hoping that a watered down version of the bill will be ready in time for submission to the next Diet session set to start in mid-December.

The government has banded together with two centrist opposition parties, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party, to help ensure passage of the revised bill. Opposition support is essential to get the bill passed in the House of Councillors, in which the LDP lacks an overall majority.

## Iliescu Appeals for International Assistance

*OW1011134690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1316 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[By Tim Johnson]

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 10 KYODO—Romanian President Ion Iliescu on Saturday called on international aid donors to open the doors for economic assistance to his struggling country in recognition of its implementation of economic and political reforms. "Ten months after the liquidation of a totalitarian state, we are building a democratic society," he told KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Iliescu is the first ex-Communist to win a popular presidential election in Eastern Europe. He came to power following last December's bloody overthrow of Nicolae Ceausescu's dictatorship. The Romanian leader is among the 157 national representatives expected in Tokyo for Monday's enthronement ceremony for Emperor Akihito and intensive behind-the-scenes diplomacy.

Iliescu called it disappointing that the U.S. and Britain, as well as some other countries, have been reluctant to endorse Romania as a beneficiary of aid programs coordinated by the Group of 24 (G-24), an international forum for Western assistance to Eastern European countries. "We don't understand this 'discrimination,'" he said. "We expect more understanding and solidarity in our efforts to change both the political and economic life of our country."

The G-24 effectively disqualified Romania for Western economic assistance in July, acting out of indignation at the bloody methods Iliescu's National Salvation Front government used to quell rowdy demonstrations in Bucharest in June. But the donor forum is expected to meet again in December and observers say aid to Romania is likely to be given the green light at the initiative of France, Italy, and Spain.

Iliescu claimed the government's bloody June crackdown on antigovernment demonstrators in Bucharest was in response to "violent groups of extremists" who had rioted and attacked government buildings. "Violence provokes violence," he said. "I don't think there is a country in the world where in such conditions the forces of order would not intervene with violence."

Iliescu denied reports that he had summoned miners from the countryside to quell the unrest, which press reports at the time said left six dead and over 500 injured. "It was not necessary to call anybody," he said. "The population intervened to defend the new institutions which had been elected (three weeks earlier)."

An ASSOCIATED PRESS photograph taken June 14, however, clearly shows men in miners' helmets beating and kicking a citizen in Bucharest.

Iliescu said countries opposing aid to Romania should consider the anarchic situation in June and reflect on their own behavior.

Iliescu criticized aid opponents for ignoring the strides he said Romania has made in a mere 10 months following a revolution that shattered the formerly regimented country's social, political, and economic fabric. He said his country's implementation of deep-reaching economic and political reforms in the face of social and political turmoil underlines its determination to move toward democracy and a market-driven economy.

Iliescu, who will meet Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu for the first time on Monday, said Romania appreciates Japan's "positive support" in the G-24. He added, however, that there is room for more support.

Foreign Ministry officials said Japan has taken a more positive line toward Romania in the forum than such countries as the U.S., Britain, and the Netherlands. While Japan has allocated billions of dollars in economic assistance for Eastern European countries, it has withheld aid to Romania pending a go-ahead from the G-24. Iliescu said he hopes Japan will agree to pick up a share of Romania's estimated 3 billion dollars in losses related to the Persian Gulf crisis. He added that Japanese help in easing Romania's oil troubles would be particularly welcome.

Energy has been added as a new priority item on the G-24 agenda. Romania has been hit hard by a cutback in Soviet oil supplies, aggravated when it halted imports of Iraqi and Kuwaiti crude in line with United Nations sanctions against Baghdad. Iraq had been sending oil to Romania as payment in kind on its 2-billion-dollar debt to Bucharest.

Iliescu said his government has told Tokyo it would like to send technological and managerial trainees to Japan and receive Japanese managerial and economic planning experts in Romania.

He said, meanwhile, that Romania favors a "realistic" political solution in the neighboring Soviet Republic of Moldavia, where ethnic Romanians are clamoring for the territory's reunification with Romania. He said Romania's relations with the Soviet Union are crucial politically and economically, but did not rule out the possibility of the former Romanian territory's rejoining Romania once it acquires effective sovereignty.

Ethnic Romanians, which make up the majority of the republic's 4.3 million people, are campaigning for independence from Moscow. Soviet Moldavia consists largely of territory annexed from Romania in 1940 under a secret protocol to the Hitler-Stalin Pact, which was declared invalid late last year by the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies.

## Ishihara: Chinese Made Up 'Nanjing Massacre'

*OW1011095890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0910 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] New York, Nov. 10 KYODO—U.S. historians and Chinese-Americans are outraged over a Japanese politician's denial that the Japanese Army committed the 1937 Nanjing massacre and his claim that the story was made up by the Chinese.

Shintaro Ishihara, a ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] member of Japan's House of Representatives, made the claim in an interview with the American monthly magazine PLAYBOY. The interview with Ishihara, known for his book "The Japan That Can Say No," appeared in the October edition. "People say that the Japanese made a holocaust there, but that is not true. It is a story made up by the Chinese," he claimed.

Most historians agree that the Japanese Imperial Army massacred more than 100,000 civilians in Nanjing immediately after occupying the eastern Chinese city in December 1937. Survivors have graphically described Japanese soldiers decapitating civilians, impaling babies on swords, and setting houses afire during the incident. Historians estimate 20,000 women were raped and 12,000 shops looted.

Discussion of the massacre "has tarnished the image of Japan, but it is a lie," the 58-year-old lawmaker said in response to a question about Japan's past brutality, especially during the Sino-Japanese war, after he complained about American ignorance today of the U.S. A-bombing of Japan during World War II.

In response to Ishihara's remark, a six-member group of intellectuals released an open letter to the lawmaker, demanding that he apologize to the Chinese and that the magazine run a correction.

The letter said Ishihara refuses to look directly at history and is taking advantage of American public opinion to deny the massacre "at a time when the bilateral ties have entered a smooth stage after 100 years of Japanese invasions and insults against Chinese." It said the Nanjing incident was an even more painful and horrifying experience for the Chinese, in view of the cruelty of the massacre, than the atomic bombings were for Japanese.

Signatories include history Professor Wu Tian-wei of Southern Illinois University. Another signatory, Shao Tzu-ping, a researcher specializing in Sino-Japanese relations, said it is frightening that young Americans unfamiliar with history may get a twisted view of events from such an article.

The intellectual group said they are mailing the letter to the Japanese lawmaker and may also buy advertising space to publish it in newspapers.

In the interview, Ishihara was criticizing the U.S. for dropping the two atomic bombs on Japan, saying "You dropped (them) and killed 200,000-300,000 people." He also said "In general, people in the U.S. do not know how many people died" in the bombings but "always say 'Japan attacked Pearl Harbor'" when the A-bombs are brought up.

## LDP Announces Electoral Reform for Lower House

*OW1011095790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0929 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 10 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Saturday announced an outline of political and electoral reform plans calling for a reduction in the number of seats in the House of Representative from 512 to 471. The draft also called for the introduction of a combined single-seat constituency, proportional representation system for elections to the powerful lower house.

The draft was drawn up by the party's Electoral System Research Committee headed by Tsutomu Hata and the Political Reform Headquarters led by Masayoshi Ito.

The party leadership plans to finalize the party's political and electoral reform programs based on the draft by

November 29, when the Diet will mark the centennial of its establishment. The draft, however, is expected to draw strong criticism from junior members of the party, who fear they will lose their seats in the face of increased competition through the introduction of the single-seat constituencies.

According to the draft, 300 seats would be allocated for the single-seat electoral districts and the remaining 171 would be chosen under a system of proportional representation.

Moreover, the votes cast to elect candidates to single-seat constituencies would be counted for the political parties to which the candidates belong. The votes won by the candidates would be used to determine how many proportional representation seats each party gets.

This kind of voting system is regarded as advantageous to large political parties while making it difficult for smaller ones to gain seats. In addition, votes cast for independent candidates would not be used in the proportional representation system, political analysts noted.

The Election System Council, an advisory panel to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, recommended in late July a mixture of single-seat constituencies and proportional representation for elections to the lower house and reducing the number of seats from 512 to 501.

Under the recommendation by the government panel, however, voters could cast two ballots, one for the candidates running in the single-seat districts and one for the political parties to elect representatives in the proportional representation system.

Under the current system of multiple-seat constituencies, three to five candidates in each electoral district across the nation are elected to the lower house. The system is often criticized as a hotbed of money-consuming politics because members of the same party but in different factions often compete against each other in such constituencies.

The LDP's draft urged that the value of one vote in any single-seat electoral district should not exceed twice the value of a vote elsewhere.

The draft said the party should give the government panel the task of dividing the country into single-seat constituencies.

On electoral reform in the 252-seat House of Councillors, the draft merely said the LDP will continue studying drastic measures to revamp the election system. The opposition parties currently have a majority in the upper house.

As for reforms in the political fund-raising system, the draft recommended that political donations by companies should be allowed only to political organizations after a five-year transition period.

The draft, however, added that the companies would be allowed for a while after the transition period to donate up to 20,000 yen a month to politicians and party factions on condition that such donations be made public.

It also called for the establishment of an official monetary assistance system to political parties.

With regard to fund-raising parties by political organizations, the draft called for making public the balance sheets of such events where the sum raised comes to 10 million yen or more.

## North Korea

### Yon Hyong-muk's Requests 16 Nov N-S Contact

*SK1211110990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 12 (KCNA)—Premier Yon Hyong-muk who is head of the North side's delegation to the North-South High-Level Talks sent a telephone message today to chief delegate of the South side's delegation Kang Yong-hun.

I am pleased with the fact that in the telephone message November 1 your side agreed to our proposal to have the third round of North-South High-Level Talks from December 11 to 14, he said, and continued:

We firmly believe that at the third round to be held nearly two months after the second round a substantial progress will be made in the discussion of matters on the basis of deep study of each other's proposals.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I consider it necessary to have preliminary talks between delegates for a success of the third round and it desirable to have the talks at the Tongil House in our side's portion of Panmunjom at ten on the morning of November 16 with the participation of two delegates to the North-South High-Level Talks, the chief liaison official and two suite members from each side.

I also propose to have a contact between chief liaison officials at the same place at three on the afternoon of November 13 for the discussion of working procedural matters arising in this connection.

### N,S Officers Meet in Panmunjom

*SK1311131490 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] There was contact made between responsible liaison officers for the North-South High-Level Talks. The responsible liaison officers' contact for the North-South High-Level Talks was held today at our side's area of Tongilgak in Panmunjom.

In the contact, discussions were held on the matters of working procedures such as the date and venue for the preliminary talks of both delegates for the third round of North-South High-Level Talks.

## Delegate to N-S Talks Outlines UN Proposal

*SK0911155590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Panmunjom November 9 (KCNA)—The third contact of delegates within the framework of the North-South High-Level Talks took place at the conference room of the neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom today to discuss the problem of the joint entry of the North and the South into the United Nations as one member.

The contact was held in camera.

After the contact, our side's delegate Choe U-chin briefed reporters on its results.

According to him, our side urged again the South side to accept our reunification-orientated proposal to share one seat in the United Nations. But the South side persistently insisted on the "simultaneous entry" aimed at the creation of "two Koreas", refusing to accept the North's proposal.

Refuting the South side's unreasonable stand, our side proposed the following points of principle for a successful discussion and settlement of the U.N. membership problem:

Firstly, the sides shall take an independent stand of solving the U.N. membership problem in conformity with the specific conditions of divided Korea.

Secondly, the sides hall take the attitude and position of discussing and settling the problem to the very end through North-South dialogue as it is an internal affair of our nation.

Thirdly, the sides shall take a sincere attitude and position of solving the problem with faith.

Noting that at the contact our side put forward a formula of North-South cooperation on the U.N. rostrum, taking into full consideration the South side's assertion, he explained the following formula:

The North and the South shall join the United Nations as one member and cooperate with each other as follows:
1. Principle of cooperation on the U.N. rostrum.
A. The sides shall subordinate all activities to national reunification on the basis of the reunification-orientated, special relations at the U.N.
B. The sides shall avoid confrontation, promote national reconciliation and unity and defend the common interests of the nation at the U.N.
C. The sides shall defend the dignity of the nation and refrain from slandering each other and infringing upon the other's interests at the U.N. 2. Activities on the U.N. Rostrum.

A. The sides shall discuss and coordinate in advance all the agenda items to be raised at the U.N.

B. The sides shall have a discussion of the items related to the national reunification question and the common interests of the nation and take a joint action.

C. The sides shall exercise the representative right alternatively or jointly.

D. As for the right to speak at official meetings of the U.N. the side selected as representative shall make the keynote speech on the basis of the content agreed upon by the sides in advance and, if necessary, the other side shall make a supplemantary speech.

E. In voting, the sides shall jointly vote for the issues agreed upon and abstain over the issues on which no agreement is reached.

F. In discharging obligations under U.N. resolutions, the North and the South shall take a joint step in principle and, under unavoidable circumstances, shall discharge the[illegible]parately, provided that they are not contradictory to each other's interests.

3. Organization for Cooperation on the U.N. Rostrum.

A. The North and the South shall form a North-South joint consultative council at the United Nations in order to discuss and solve problems arising in the United Nations.

B. The council shall consist of two or three councillors and secretaries with the representatives of the North and the South at the U.N. as its chiefs.

C. The council shall be operated regularly.

Answering the South side's assertion that our proposal for one-seat U.N. membership is "unrealistic", our side proposed that the North and the South jointly submit to the United Nations an application for one-seat U.N. membership and put it to the vote of its member nations.

The draft joint application put forward by our side says that the North and the South of Korea hereby apply for single-seat U.N. membership under the name of "Korea", vowing jointly that both sides fully support the principles and purpose of the United Nations and accept and will implement the duties stipulated in the U.N. Charter.

The South side avoided answering this proposal and openly revealed its intention to bring the contact itself to a rupture, stating that it is no more necessary to debate on the proposal for one-seat U.N. membership.

According to our side's delegate, our side warned that if the South side persistently insisted on the "simultaneous entry" aimed at division and confrontation, difficulties would crop up in the way of the multi-channelled dialogue including the North-South High-Level Talks.

It was agreed to decide the date of the next contact of delegates through the chief liaison officials.

## NODONG SINMUN Views North-South Talks

*SK1311121090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "Patriotic Stand for Reunification and Anti-national Stand Seeking Split".

Noting that at the first round of the North-South High-Level Talks, our side advanced three principles to be observed in the whole course of the talks, a proposal to remove the political and military confrontation and a proposal for cooperation and intercourse, the by-lined article says:

Our side put forward a proposal for confirming the common principle of approaching the talks. As to it, it is entirely correct proposal proceeding from the desire to advance toward a single goal of national reunification by laying a solid joint starting point of the both sides and reliably guaranteeing the successful consultation between the two sides and the implementation of the agreed points. Our side's comprehensive proposals for removing the political and military confrontation concerning the discussion of the basic problems contain the most realistic and reasonable contents including the creation of trust between the North and the South, reduction of armed forces, withdrawal of foreign troops, disarmament and ensuing guarantee of peace.

At the second round of North-South High-Level Talks, our side, taking the stand of the South side into consideration, advanced a new proposal for adopting a declaration on North-South non- aggression. This proposal reflects the firm will to remove the danger of armed conflict and war from the Korean peninsula, do away with the misunderstanding and distrust between the North and the South and develop the North-South relations on a new basis.

As seen above, the proposals of our side at the inter-Korean high-level talks are a genuine stand for peace and reunification. In other words, they are a peace-loving and reunification-oriented stand to put an end to the political and military confrontation on the Korean peninsula, build a prerequisite to peaceful reunification, realize reunification through confederation on the fair principle, not by the method of conquering the other or being conquered by the other, and to successfully push ahead with the dialogue for this purpose.

Different is the stand of the South side as shown at the North-South high-level talks.

Repeating its old assertion at the talks, the South side came out with a "proposal for basic agreement for the improvement of the relations between the South and North" whose main content is "recognition of system" and "co-existence". This is nothing but to fix the division by an agreement between the two sides and convert the North-South relations into inter-"state" relations.

What is problematic in the proposal of the South side is the fact that it turned away its face from such important questions as reduction of armed forces in the North and the South and the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea while talking about the removal of the political and military confrontation and that it put off the removal of the political and military confrontation while stressing only the problem of exchange and cooperation between the North and the South.

It did not agree on adopting a declaration on North-South non-aggression, while talking about "procedure" and "approval".

The fundamental matter in promoting the trust between the North and the South is, above all, to remove the political and military confrontation. To this end, it is imperative to adopt the non-aggression declaration in which the North and the South would not invade each other.

To talk about "creation of trust" and so on while averting this fundamental matter is nothing but an empty talk. The South side does not pay attention to the ever strained situation on the Korean peninsula caused by the large scale "team spirit" joint military exercises which have been held every year. This proves that the South side is interested in confrontation and split, not in truly promoting trust between the North and the South and building a prerequisite to reunification.

It is also proved by the fact that the South Korean authorities are persistently turning away their faces from the matter of removing the legal and institutional mechanism and physical obstacles which go against national unity and reunification in South Korea.

In an attempt to mislead the internal and external opinions, the South side is twaddling about creation of "conditions for political unity" and a "united national, democratic state", under such veils as "multilateral intercourse and cooperation" and "creation of trust". But its true intention is to keep the country bisected for ever.

The South side should correct its wrong stand and viewpoint seeking confrontation and division and take sincere stand and stance of aspiring after reunification.

## German-Style Reunification 'Inapplicable'

*SK1111005090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[By station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "On the Settlement of Reunification Question, They Must, First of All, Take a Stand of Self-Reliance"]

[Text] The puppet South Korean authorities sent a fact-finding delegation to Germany regarding its reunification. Upon returning, the delegation has made a report on the results of its investigations on the spot. In the report, the members of the delegation noted that it is difficult to apply the logic of German-style reunification to the Korean peninsula.

Of course, it is true that in the report the delegation members have reflected their lingering affect for the German-style integration of systems, arguing that a strategy on changes through peaceful coexistence and the so-called contacts have taught them a great deal.

However, the delegation, composed of such concerned government offices as the Economic Planning Board, Foreign Ministry, and Ministry of Finance, and officials of a research institute, which was sent to Germany by the puppet authorities, has reached a conclusion after months of on-the-spot research that the German-style reunification is difficult to apply to our country. This proves how unrealistic and foolish the South side's attempt is to mechanically copy another country's prescription for our country.

Since we are trying to settle the reunification question of our people and nation, not some other people's or country's reunification question, we should make our own prescription corresponding to the realistic conditions of our country instead of copying others. Anyone who has normal, reasonable power of thinking will find this to be self-evident.

Seen in this light, the fact that the puppets have sent a fact-finding team in hopes of copying German-style reunification can be said to be a wholesome expression of a doctrinist, self-centered, and toadyst way of thinking.

It is true that Germany has recently been reunified after division between the East and the West. However, our country is different from Germany. They were divided and they have continued to exist after they were divided. Because it was partitioned according to an international agreement following its defeat at the end of World War II, Germany has not known as serious political and military confrontation as it was known in our country from the beginning.

Nonetheless, the North and South of Korea which was artificially divided by outside force without due cause found themselves in an acute confrontation from the beginning. Moreover, even today, the two sides are in an unstable state of truce following a war. The acute political and military confrontation between the North and South still remains the source of the deep-rooted mutual distrust. To attempt to remove distrust through exchanges as in Germany without resolving this kind of basic question is as senseless an act as attempting to apply a physics formula to chemistry. This being the case, it can never be regarded as an effort to genuinely solve any question.

Given the conditions in our country in which the North and South have maintained different ideologies and systems for so long and neither side is willing to abandon them, to attempt to reunify the systems by copying some other country's way of reunification without (?digesting) it is not appropriate at all.

Reunification of our country should never be such that any one side absorbs and integrates the other side. If any one side tries to prevail over the other and to prove its ideology and system are superior to the other side's, viewing reunification question as something that can be settled by swallowing up the other or forcing one's ideology and system on the other, distrust and confrontation between the North and South will be encouraged even further, cause clashes, and even the reunification question cannot be settled.

In our country we must realize national reunification by peaceful means based on and through the founding of a confederal system based on one state, one people, two systems, and two governments, without any one side swallowing up the other or being swallowed up by the other.

This is reunification of our own style that corresponds to the realities of our country, the most expedient and most reasonable way of settling the question of national reunification.

The South Korean authorities should free themselves from such a self-centered fantasy that they can copy some other country's way of reunification which does not sit well with the realities of our country and which even the pro-government office boys they have chosen as a fact-finding team have found to be inapplicable. Also, they should, above all, try to take a stand of self-reliance on the reunification question based on the realities of our country in an effort to find a way of reunifying the country by raking their own brain that corresponds to our national demand and interest as well as the realities of our country.

Only then can the two sides bring about fruition at the North-South High-Level Talks as expected for by the fellow countrymen and make substantial headway in the effort to settle the reunification question.

### Daily Views South's 'Recognition of Entity' Plan

*SK1211132390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 12 Nov 90*

["'Recognition of Entity' Concept Is for Permanent Division"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 12 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a by-lined article titled "'Recognition of Entity' Concept Is for Permanent Division".

At the past two rounds of North-South High-Level Talks the South side brought forward the concept of "recognition of entity" and "recognition of the reality" and insisted that the sides should sign it before anything else, the article notes, and stresses:

The "recognition of entity" concept of the South side is, in essence, aimed at confirming the existence of "two Koreas". It is fundamentally contrary to our proposal to reunify the country through confederation based on one state and one nation, two systems and two governments, in a peaceful way without any side conquering the other or being conquered. In other words, it is nothing but a doctrine for freezing the country's division by "agreement" between the North and the South.

The "recognition of entity," the "recognition of the reality" by the North and the South does so harm but not any good for the cause of national reunification. [sentence as received]

If the questions proper to the relations between countries are applied to the settlement of the reunification question, an internal affair of the nation, it will result only in officially declaring worldwide the existence of "two Koreas" on the Korean peninsula.

And if the North and the South "recognize the entity" of each other, it may suspend and freeze the brisk efforts for reunification and, further, build up a climate favourable to the creation of "two Koreas", not to reunification.

The problem which should be solved immediately between the North and the South is not to "recognize entity" but to open the way of peaceful reunification by removing the acute political and military confrontation and promoting national reconciliation and unity, irrespective of ideology and system.

To insist on the "recognition of entity" alien to reunification, shunning this urgent problem cannot be viewed as a reunification-orientated stand by anyone.

At a time when the entire fellow countrymen are making a grand march towards reunification at a fast speed, the South side is trying to have "two Koreas" recognized and fixed. This is an anachronistic, foolish act, which can never be tolerated.

The South Korean authorities must look straight at the people's strong will for reunification and head for a unified one Korea, not trying to perpetuate the division by getting "two Koreas" recognized.

We demand once again that the South side, before it is too late, discard such divisive concept as "recognition of entity" and "recognition of the reality" and affirmatively respond to the most realistic and fair proposals of ours including the proposal for the adoption of a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South, the article stresses.

### South's Unification Proposal Is for 'Division'

*SK1011114090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 10 Nov 90*

["'Unification of the Systems' Doctrine Is for Permanent Division"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today brands the South Korean rulers' doctrine of "unification of the systems" as a concept of permanent division.

As is known, the "proposal for multi-faceted exchange and cooperation" and the "proposal for political and military confidence building" brought forward by the South side at the North-South High-Level Talks are aimed at materializing the socalled "Korean national community unification formula" envisaging the reunification of the country on the basis of a single system.

The keynote of the "Korean national community unification formula" proposed by the South Korean authorities is to form a unified government based on a single system by holding "general elections" according to a "unified constitution" at the "final stage" after going through the "transitional interim stage of forming North-South commonwealth by restoring and developing the national community".

Noting that their "unification of the systems" doctrine that ignores our proposal for reunification through confederation is for achieving national reunification by removing one of the different systems existing in the North and the South of the Korean peninsula, the by-lined article says it has two essential points of problem.

One of them, it says, is that a war is inevitable for the unification of the systems, since neither the North nor the South would renounce its system. This method is, needless to say, contrary to the national interests.

We can and should never choose the way of reunifying the country by means of war.

While talking about "unification of the systems", the South Korean rulers are reposing their hope in the means of eliminating the other's system in a peaceful way, in other words, the means of conquering the other peacefully. But no one can foretell when it will be realized and it cannot be realized in the Korean situation, whether it is by general elections or by other means.

As for the "unified constitution" advocated by the South Korean authorities, if it denies the present system of South Korea, they would not allow it, and, if it denies our system, we will no approve it.

Further, it is a foolish jargon to call for making a "unified constitution" through "democratic means and procedures" and holding "general elections", while leaving the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the anti-communist fascist system intact in South Korea.

The South Korean authorities' "unification formula" is, in the long run, a proposal to indefinitely delay the settlement of the reunification question under the cloak of the "unification of the systems", codify the relations of the North and the South as relations between "two states" under the name of the "interim stage" so as to keep confrontation and division endlessly in our country.

The South Korean authorities are crying for unforeseeable unification based on a single system without any guarantee, turning down our proposal for founding a confederal state, which indicates the shortest way to national reunification. This means that they intend to create "two Koreas" under the pretext of "conditions for unification" and, further, gratify their wild design for "unification by prevailing over communism" through the building of their strength.

They must discard the anachronistic view of division and confrontation and sincerely approach the dialogue with us, proceeding from the proper stand and attitude of finding out the shortest and reasonable way for the settlement of the reunification question.

## Foreign Figures Denounce South's UN Plan

*SK1011070890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities' divisive scheme to unilaterally join the United Nations is under fierce fire abroad.

Ali Hassan, director of the Education and Youth Department of the Nationalist Socialist Party of Syria in Lebanon, said:

The South Korean authorities are now bestiring themselves to unilaterally join the United Nations, which is a scheme to keep the same nation divided forever.

If the North and the South of Korea enter the U.N. separately or simultaneously, it will result in legalizing the existence of "two Koreas" internationally.

John B. Cotch, former counsellor of the U.S. State Department in charge of the South Korean affairs, held that Korea must share a same seat at the United Nations. If the North and the South of Korea join the U.N. separately, it will foster antagonism against each other and offer an international rostrum for mutual slander, he said.

The secretary general of the Ministry of External Relations of Burkina Faso stressed that if the North and the South are to join the U.N. before Korean reunification is achieved, they must not hold separate seats but enter it jointly as one member in favor of the reunification cause.

## Pan-National Rally Group's Proposal Praised

*SK0911222490 Pyongyang KCNA in Engllish 1531 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA)—Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the North side's preparatory committee for the pan-national rally (PNR), in a statement today welcomed and supported the proposal of the South side's promotion headquarters of the PNR to hold tripartite talks involving the delegates of the South side's promotion headquarters, the North side's preparatory committee and the promotion headquarters of Koreans overseas at Panmunjom on November 12.

If the delegates of the North, the South and overseas sit at one table in Panmunjom, they will, no doubt, be able to jointly reaffirm the resolution adopted at the August 15 pan-national rally and consolidate and develop its success still further so as to achieve a gratifying success that would make it possible to put fresh spurs to the nationwide movement for reunification on the basis of the three principles of national reunification, independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, he said, and continued:

The North side's preparatory committee for the PNR has decided to send to Panmunjom a delegation including chairman of the C.C., the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea Paek In-chun, Presidium member of the C.C., the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Yo Yon-ku and Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Chon Kum-chol who are vice-chairmen of the North side's preparatory committee, member of the C.C., the Korean Social Democratic Party Son Chong-chol and member of the C.C., the Chondoist Chongu Party Cho Sang-ho.

I sincerely hope that the tripartite talks will be held successfully in accordance with the ardent desire of the entire fellow countrymen for reunification.

I also strongly urge the South Korean authorities to give up the confrontation concept of the old era for monopolizing dialogue and not to obstruct the participation of the delegates of the South side's promotion headquarters in the Panmunjom talks, he stressed.

## Yun Ki-pok Hails South Group's Rally Proposal

*SK1111102690 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Statement by Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the North side's preparatory committee for pan-national rally, issued 9 November on the proposal of the South side's promotion headquarters of the pan-national rally to hold tripartite talks—read by announcer]

[Text] Driven by a noble desire to develop ways of launching the reunification movement even more vigorously on a pan-national scale, the South side's pan-national rally promotion headquarters made a proposal last 31 October. It proposed holding tripartite talks between the delegates of the North side's preparatory committee for the pan-national rally, the delegates of the South side's promotion headquarters of the pan-national rally, and the promotion headquarters of Koreans overseas on 12 November at Panmunjom.

According to news reports, the South side's pan-national rally promotion headquarters has formed a delegation, which includes Mun Ik-hwan, adviser to the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon], and Yi Chang-pok, chairman of the Chonminnyon, to participate in the tripartite talks.

Because the delegates to the pan-national rally made a proposal for Panmunjom talks at a time when the maneuvers of the splittists within and outside of Korea for fabricating two Koreas and the suppression of the patriotic forces aspiring for reunification in South Korea is increasing on a previously unknown scale, this is a clear expression of the firm will of the patriotic forces in South Korea who desire reunification. They are determined to accelerate a vigorous march toward the goal of achieving reunification before the end of the 1990s.

Regarding the patriotic forces in South Korea who desire reunification, I warmly support and welcome their proposal for the tripartite talks that aim to discuss ways of vigorously conducting a struggle for national reunification on a pan-national scale at a time when the heated atmosphere for reunification has grown stronger than ever in the North and South and abroad following the splendid joint cheering at the 11th Asian Games, the North-South soccer game for reunification, and the pan-national music festival for reunification over the past few months as a good opportunity of opening an epoch-making phase for hastening the cause of national reunification.

If the delegates of the North, South, and overseas sit at one table in Panmunjom, they will, no doubt, be able to jointly reaffirm the resolution adopted at the 15 August pan-national rally. They will consolidate and develop its success still further so as to achieve a gratifying success that would make it possible to put fresh spurs to the national movement for reunification on the basis of the three principles of national reunification: independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity.

The North side's preparatory committee for the pan-national rally has decided to send its delegation to the proposed Panmunjom talks, which are expected to contribute to ending the national division and hastening the historic cause of national reunification as soon as possible, based on the united strength of the entire population that transcends the differences in thoughts, ideologies, systems, and religions.

The delegation is composed of Paek In-chun, chairman of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of the Korea Central Committee; Yo Yon-ku, chairman of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Central Committee; Chon Kum- chol, vice chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, who are all vice chairmen of the North side's preparatory committee for the pan-national rally; and of Son Chong-chol, member of the Korean Social Democratic Party Central Committee; and Cho Sang-ho, member of the Chondoist Chongu Party Central Committee.

I sincerely hope that the tripartite talks at Panmunjom between the delegations from the North, South, and overseas which are to be held amid the great concern of all the fellow countrymen will be held successfully in accordance with the ardent desire of the entire fellow countrymen for reunification.

Also, I take this opportunity to strongly call on the South Korean authorities to free themselves from the confrontational concept of the old era for monopolizing dialogue and not to obstruct the participation of the delegates of the South side's promotion headquarters of the pan-national rally in the Panmunjom talks.

[Dated] Ninth November 1990 Pyongyang.

### 'Abortion' of Pan-National Rally Talks Denounced

*SK1311044590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)—The abortion of the talks of delegates of the North, the South and overseas to the Pan-National Rally [PNR] at Panmunjom on November 12 is attributable to the South Korean puppets' obstructive moves going against the desire for reunification, says a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today.

The South Korean authorities turned down the application of the delegates of the South side's promotion headquarters of the PNR for the permission to participate in the Panmunjom tripartite talks and prevented Rev. Mun Ik-hwan even from coming to Panmunjom for the discussion of the reunification question, the news analyst says, and continues:

Monopolizing North-South dialogue, they exclude other people by all means, in a bid to use it for their sinister political purpose indefinitely.

They who had criminalized Rev. Mun after he visited the North without the authorities' permission now turn down his application for permission, which shows how recklessly they are trying to arrest the people's movement for reunification.

Their acts clearly indicate that they are separatist forces against reunification and "unified channel of dialogue" is a criminal slogan for monopolizing dialogue and using it in their divisive acts, the news analyst stresses.

### South's Attitude at 8 Nov N-S Contact Denounced

*SK0911081490 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0024 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[NODONG SINMUN 9 November commentary: "An Antihumanitarian Attitude Remaining Unchanged"]

[Text] The eighth round of working delegates' contact between the North and South Red Cross organizations was held on 8 November in Panmunjom to discuss and solve the issue of realizing the second round of exchange of art troupes and home-visit groups and the issue of resuming North-South Red Cross plenary talks. However, the contact ended with no progress.

Such an unfortunate result was caused by the attitude of the South side which created obstacles for the contact not only by persisting to exclude the issue of exchanging art troupes from dicussions, while refusing to accept our opera "A Flower Girl," but also by coming up with a preposterous proposal which calls for discussions in the working delegates' contact of the issue of old parents at the age of 60 and above as an agenda item.

As has already been known, the opera "A Flower Girl" is a work which depicted the reality of our country in the Japanese imperialsits' ruling period, using it as a background. Therefore, the opera contains no content which criticizes the political system of the South Korean society and presents no problem at all if it is performed in South Korea.

Since its creation, the opera "A Flower Girl" has performed at home and abroad on a continuous basis and won great admiration from the public even in many capitalist countries such as France, Japan, and Italy. The performance of this work in South Korea accords with the demands of the South Korean people who desire to correctly know about the reality of the North. Therefore, if it is interested in alleviating the sufferings of those families and relatives separated in the North and the South, the South side should have assumed reponsibility for delaying the exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups for one year, taking issue with the opera "A Flower Girl,"and should have shown a positive attitude of accepting it at the current contact.

This notwithstanding, the South side created a new obstacle to the work of exchanging art troupes and home-visiting groups at the current contact by repeating the wrong assertion that it made one year ago. This is an extremely antihumanitarian and treacherous act.

Facts tell us that although it talks about exchange of home-visit groups and the like, clamoring about humanitarianism, the South side is, in fact, reluctant not only to exchanging home-visiting groups, but also to resuming Red Cross talks. This also proves that the South Korean rulers' clamoring about openness, mutual visits, and the like are an out-and-out lie. The refusal to the performance of the opera which the people of the world welcome is not openness, but is closure.

As is known, the South Korean rulers are now being condemned by the masses of people due to their antipopular dictatorial politics, maneuvers for a permanent split, and the unavoidable intra-party conflict of the Democratic Liberal Party and, thus, have met a serious crisis in their rule.

The South side's appearance in the conference site in Panmunjom without any change in its policy is nothing but a preposterous drama designed to disguise itself as if it were interested in alleviating the sufferings of the fellow countrymen separated in the North and the South, thus, to divert the attention of the people elsewhere, and to extricate itself from the ruling crisis. Lurking in this is also a sinister purpose to abuse the work of exchanging art troupes and home-visiting groups—which is conducted as an exceptional work [tukkryejok saop] before Red Cross talks are held—for the creation of two Koreas by linking it to the [word indistinct].

No matter what cunning tricks it may employ the South side cannot fool the masses of people. The South side should not mock the masses of people with such word-juggling as humanitarianism, openness, and the like, but should assume an attitude of actually solving guestion through dialogue with us.

The performance of our opera "A Flower Girl" in South Korea fully accords with the principle on the content and form of art performances already agreed upon between the two sides. If the South side truly has the will to exchange home-visiting groups and is interested in resuming Red Cross talks, it should renounce its obsolete attitude of confrontation and should accept the opera "A Flower Girl." If the South side lays obstacles on the working delegates' contact, repeating its unwarranted persistence, it will commit another antinational crime before the nation and history.

## Daily Denounces Treatment of Opposition in ROK

*SK0911105390 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*1006 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today denounces the No Tae-u group which is cracking down ever harsher with the bayonet on patriotic students, opposition parties and dissident organizations in South Korea desirous of independence, democracy and reunification after declaring "a war against crimes".

Recalling that over the last few days the No group arrested on the spot six patriots present at a trial as observers, raided the Koje District party office of the People's Party and walked off its chairman and its secretary general and put in jail the chairman of the General Student Council of Hanyang University, a bylined article of the paper says:

The South Korean people had heaped curses on the fascist dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic." But the military fascist dictatorship of the traitor No Tae-u's "sixth Republic" far surpasses it in heinousness.

The ever-more intensified suppression of the people by the No group is a last-ditch effort of those at death's door. The No "government" is now tottering to its bottom, facing a serious crisis.

The No group has drawn the sword again under the pretext of "a war against crimes" in an attempt to find a way out of the grim crisis in the crackdown upon the forces for independence, democracy and reunification.

Sword-brandishing, however, can never be an expedient to save the military fascist "regime" from the crisis.

As far as the present crisis of the South Korean "regime" is concerned, it has been caused because the No group has succeeded and extended the military fascist "regime" of the "Fifth Republic" by trampling underfoot the will of the people, and the crisis has been deepened because it has committed countless anti-national criminal acts in reliance upon the military fascist dictatorial system, going against the people's aspiration for independence, democracy and reunification. The fascist clique's crackdown will result in fanning the South Korean people's struggle.

## South's Restriction on Reverend Mun Criticized

*SK1111085190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 11 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities declared on November 9 that they would not permit the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, an advisor to the "Coalition for National Democratic Movement" (Chonminnyon), to meet delegates of the North side's preparatory committee for the pan-national rally and the promotion headquarters of Koreans overseas at Panmunjom, according to a report.

This is one more treacherous act throwing a wet blanket over the growing sentiments for reunification among the South Korean people and laying obstacles in the way of the reunification movement.

The authorities had earlier arrested and penalized the Rev. Mun after he visited the North without permission. And now they bar him from going to Panmunjom for the discussion of the reunification question, though he formally applied for it to the authorities.

This makes it plain that the No Tae-u group is utterly indifferent to the reunification question and they are interested only in crushing the people's desire for reunification.

## KCNA Views No's Use of National Security Law

*SK1211065190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 12 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u group made public on November 10 another faked-up case called "Chamintong case," according to a report.

The puppet police headquarters and the "security planning board" reportedly applied for arrest warrants for ten persons including Kim Sin-ok and Choe Chun-su allegedly involved in the case by invoking the "national security law."

They are now crying that these persons, regarding the year 1995 as "a decisive time" for the liberation of South Korea, defined independence, democracy and reunification as the "three-point programme of the South Korean revolution" to this end and adopted it as their practical guideline and have expanded their organisation by infiltrating hardcore elements into campuses, industrial centers, etc. all over South Korea.

This is an unfounded political drama just the same as the "Sanomaeng case" recently made public by No Tae-u after trumping it up under a meticulous plan.

It is nobody's secret that No Tae-u, like his predecessors, invented fictitious cases each time his power faced a crisis to threaten the South Korean people with it.

It has been exposed that the "Sanomaeng case" was fabricated by the "security planning board" through tortures and the "Chamintong case" cannot be an exception.

The evil nature of the "Chamintong case" is also found in that they linked it directly with us.

This is a criminal move of the No group to block the road of North-South dialogue arranged by our sincere efforts and shift the reponsibility for that on to us and cover up its criminal color as the anti-reunification splittist force. This is well illustrated by the fact that the fascist clique termed the slogan of independence, democracy and reunification so earnestly chanted by the South Korean people as someone's "three-point programme of South Korean revolution" .

Whatever false cases No Tae-u may fake up in succession and whatever lies he may tell, no one will be deceived by them.

## Daily Denounces Arrest of 'Chamintong' Figures

*SK1311055890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)—The puppet police headquarters and the "Security Planning Board" of South Korea are scheming to take into custody Kim Sin-ok, editor of the organ paper of Chamintong [expansion unknown], Choe Chun-su, director of its financial department, and eight others on the charge that they have been active to build a "people-orientated socialist state" in South Korea, adopting independence, democracy and reunification as their "practical guideline".

Hitting out at this, a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today says:

It is the unshakable will cherished in the depth of the hearts not only of the members of "Chamintong" but also of the entire South Korean fellow countrymen that 1995 be must made a historical year of national reunification without fail.

The struggle of the "Chamintong" members and people of South Korea for independence, democracy and reunification is an offspring of the national and social contradictions growing acute within South Korea itself and an independent movement of their own, reflecting the current of history. And it is a logic of confrontation, fascism and division that can convince nobody to link their struggle with us.

By criminalizing and suppressing their righteous struggle, the No Tae-u group stripped themselves as a group of traitors pursuing dependence, not national independence, fascism, not democracy, and division, not reunification.

With this fascist offensive through the fabrication of an unfounded "case", the South Korean rulers seek to divert elsewhere the eyes of the people opposed to them and stifle the patriotic national democratic forces, and thus put down the aspirations of the people for independence, democracy and reunification at the point of the bayonet and maintain the "DLP" [Democratic Liberal Party] dictatorial "regime" in its crisis with violence. But this is a foolish dream.

## Antinuclear Protests in South Said 'Reasonable'

*SK1111090390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 11 (KCNA)—The puppet prime minister of South Korea issued an "emergency order" to the "home minister" to crack down on the inhabitants in Anmyon sub-county, Taean County, South Chungchong Province, who staged a meeting and demonstration to defend their rights to existence, on charges of "destruction of legal order" and "violent act", according to a report.

The South Korean authorities had decided to build a nuclear waste dump in Taean County on the order of the U.S. imperialists and have stepped up its construction.

Enraged at this, people in this county and in nearby Sosan and Hongsong Counties turned out in a struggle on November 8 against the construction of the dump and people of Anmyon sub-county took over the sub-county office, locked up "county office" officials and threw fire-bottles at an excavator and other machines. This was an expression of a reasonable protest against the authorities.

The authorities have let loose the underlings in fascist suppression, crying that it is "a wrong idea for the people to try to push their demand by means of demonstration and such act should be "uprooted" by "application of law".

But, they should clearly know that fascist suppression is not almighty.

## South's Red Cross Notified for 14 Nov Meeting

*SK1311111290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)—Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, sent a telephone message to his South Korean counterpart Kim Sang hyop today.

The message notified him that, at the request of Kim Won-kyun, chairman of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Korean Musicians' Union, two liaison officials will be sent to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at ten on the morning of November 14, 1990 (Wednesday) to receive a letter sent to him by delegate Hwang Pyong-ki of the Seoul traditional musical instrumentalists' group.

## U.S. Military Presence in South Criticized

*SK1211061390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 12 (KCNA)—The United States is crying that it would leave its troops in South Korea as long as it "wants". This is anachronistic and can never be allowed.

A news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today says this. He continues:

It is the U.S. imperialists' doctrine that they can unhesitatingly do whatever evil deed they want and the peoples of other countries should fall a prey to it.

In declaring it will keep South Korea under its occupation because it wants that, the United States means to expand in scope its aggressive crimes against the Korean people with it as an expedient.

With the "threat from the North" and "military equilibrium" over which they have so far raised a hue and cry in an attempt to justify their occupation of South Korea falling on the deaf ear in the impartial world public circles, the U.S. imperialists are now resorting to an arbitrary and desperate act to maintain their occupation in a far-fetched way.

The United States is not interested at all in the settlement of the Korean question but intends to pursue aggression and war, lording it over in South Korea indefinitely and wantonly trampling upon the national interests of the Korean people.

The United States must show an affirmative response to our peace overtures and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

## Daily Calls for 'Denuclearization' of Peninsula

*SK0911111690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA)—The United States must no longer shun the issue of denuclearization of the Korean peninsula but show its sincerity in its solution and come out to the table of tripartite negotiation, demands NODONG SINMUN today in a by-lined article. The article headlined "The United States Should Not Turn Away Its Face From the Matter of Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula" says:

On November 9 last year we made a proposal to have a tripartite negotiation involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea for the discussion of the question of denuclearizing the Korean peninsula. The United States, however, has not yet given a clear answer to it, although one year has passed.

The United States remains indifferent even to the matter of denuclearization of the Korean peninsula which is of vital significance in averting the danger of a nuclear war and preserving peace. This cannot be construed otherwise than that they are still seeking a wild design to impose a nuclear holocaust upon mankind, while talking about "peace", "detente" and "reconciliation" whenever they open their mouths.

There is no change at all in the aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists.

They are invariably scheming to turn South Korea into the biggest nuclear forward base in the Far East and provoke a nuclear war in Korea with it as the foothold and execute their aggressive Asia-Pacific strategy.

Evading the question of denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, the United States is trying to conceal its sinister intention, justify its unceasonable stand and find a pretext to refuse to withdraw its nuclear weapons from South Korea. This is illustrated by its groundless propaganda that we are developing nuclear weapons.

Recalling that the DPRK Government advanced reasonable proposals for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons and removal of the danger of a nuclear war from the first days when nuclear weapons were deployed in Asia and the Korean peninsula and has made sincere efforts for their realization, the article says:

To convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone is our invariable stand and unshakable will. We will make sincere efforts unflinchingly to remove the danger of a nuclear war from the country, ease the tension and realize the denuclearizaion of the Korean peninsula.

It entirely depends on the U.S. attitude whether the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is realized, or not.

It is utterly unreasonable for the United States to have shipped large quantities of nuclear weapons into South Korea and converted it into the biggest nuclear base in the Far East in confrontation with us who have no nuclear weapon and are pursuing an anti-war, anti-nuclear policy.

The massive deployment of nuclear weapons in South Korea by the United States goes against the present worldwide trend towards disarmament, detente and peace.

If the United States truly want a durable world peace, not having an axe to grind, in proclaiming to the world the advent of an era of peace, they should make the Korean peninsula nuclear-free and remove, first of all, the danger of a nuclear war in this region.

The United States can never avoid its obligation as regards the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

## U.S. Air Force 8 Novemb r Exercise Denounced

*SK1011121790 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*1033 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists brought refueling plane KC-135 in the sky above Kunsan area from Guam Islet at around 17:00 of Nov. 8 to stage a military exercise of in-flight refueling to 22 F-16 fighter bombers and 8 OV-10 early warning and control planes of the U.S. imperialists' Seventh Air Force in South Korea, according to military sources.

Earlier, on the 5th they sent the refueling plane into the sky above Oeyon Islet and West Sea to stage a military drill of in-flight refuelling to formations of fighter bombers, early warning and control plane, transport helicopters and different helicopters of the U.S. Air Force present in South Korea and the puppet air force.

On Nov. 3 the U.S. imperialists brought the refueling plane in the sky above Pohang from Guam Islet for a military exercise of refueling to formations of assault planes, VTOL assault planes and electronic jamming planes based in Iwakuni of Japan and the Pacific.

The U.S. imperialists' air refueling exercises in the sky above South Korea are very dangerous war games for a forestalling strike at the northern half of Korea as well as Asia and furthermore Europe with South Korea as a springboard.

## KCNA Reviews 13 Nov Pyongyang Press

*SK1311060190 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*0457 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today reports that the great leader President Kim Il-song received a letter from a meeting held in Mexico in celebration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and the 10th anniversary of the publication of the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

The press rounds up response of party members and working people in different parts of Korea to the report that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il sent a reply letter to the party members of the second cell of the Workers' Party of Korea of the Department no. 5 of the Korean Central News Agency.

NODONG SINMUN says that Comrade Kim Chong-il is rearing the young people to be reliable successor infinitely faithful to the revolutionary cause of chuche in the practice of socialist construction. The paper editorially calls for holding ever higher the revolutionary slogan "When the party is determined, we can do anything ".

It is reported in the daily that a forum "On strengthening the study and dissemination of the chuche idea" was held in Peru.

Papers carry economic news that large quantities of consumer goods are being produced at light industrial factories and a big production upsurge is being effected in other sectors of the national economy.

Premier of the Administration Council Yon Hyong-muk sent a message of greetings to the newly appointed prime minister of the Republic of India and the head of the North side's delegation to the North-South High-Level Talks sent a telephone message to the chief delegate of the South side's delegation in connection with the third round of talks, says the press.

Given in the press are reports that a meeting introducing the activities of the late Genaro Carnero Checa, secretary general of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, was held in Pyongyang on the 10th anniversary of his death and that the second round of preliminary talks for the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Japan will be held in Beijing on November 17.

NODONG SINMUN informs the readers that South Korean people and overseas compatriots reject the splittists' campaign for "unilateral U.N. membership".

The paper comes out with a commentary slashing the scheme of the South Korean authorities to take into custody ten persons including Kim Sin-ok, editor of the organ paper of "Chamintong", and Choe Chun-su, director of its financial department by invoking the "National Security Law".

Commenting on the obstruction by the South Korean authorities of the talks between delegates of the North, the South and overseas to the Pan-National Rally slated in Panmunjom on November 12, the daily brands it as an act going against the aspiration for reunification.

South Korean news columns of the press include reports that North's documentary films were screened at Korea Theological Seminary, and the Coalition for National Democratic Movement and the Council of the Movement of Families for Practising Democracy urged the authorities to probe the truth behind tortures.

NODONG SINMUN runs an article entitled "Reunification-Orientated Patriotic Stand and Anti-National Stand Seeking Division".

A meeting was held in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 15th anniversaries of the Angolan independence and of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Angola, says the press.

It is reported in NODONG SINMUN that China decided to suspend diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, the Chinese GUANGMING DAILY carried an article calling for strengthened education in the communistic outlook on life, the chief of the general staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba declared the Cuban armed forces have combat capabilities and means to drive back any aggression by the enemy and that the Havana international fair closed in Cuba.

The daily reports that a preparatory meeting for the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) was held in Jakarta and Nelson Mandela called for a peaceful settlement of tribal feuds.

The daily introduces Comoros.

The situation in the Gulf has been further aggravated owing to the arms buildup and war threat by the U.S. imperialists, says the daily.

An article of the daily urges that the United Nations should take a stand helpful to reconciliation and reunification, not confrontation and division, in dealing with the acute issue of the admission of Korea to the U.N.

### Central Committee Renames Universities

*SK1311010690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 12 (KCNA)—The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recently decided to name 16 universities including Pyongyang University of Education after anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and patriotic martyrs including Kim Chol-chu, O Chung-hop and Kye Ung-sang.

There are many places, industrial establishments, cooperative farms and schools named after anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, patriotic martyrs and heroes in Korea such as Sinpa County, Yanggang Province, associated with the revolutionary feats of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, which was renamed Kim Chong-suk County, and Songjin County, North Hamgyong Province, the home town of anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Chaek, which was renamed Kim Chaek City. Above 120 units bear their immortal names. More than 120 bronze statues have been erected in their home villages, places linked with their exploits in struggle and schools where they studied.

The great leader President Kim Il-song has shown deep love and solicitude so that feats of revolutionary soldiers who fell in the fight for the motherland and people may be conveyed long to the posterity together with their names.

He saw to it that the bronze statues of the revolutionary soldiers were erected in various places of the country and cities, factories and schools were named after them.

In April 1972 he took care that the revolutionary martyrs cemetery was built on the Chujak Peak of beautiful Mt. Taesong on the outskirts of Pyongyang and went out to the spot several times and gave detailed teachings about its scale, the distribution of graves and the content and shape of the tombstone.

And he made sure that busts of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who fell long ago were made and installed and their names, dates of birth, the years of their joining the revolution and the date of their death in action were inscribed on the tombstones on which the busts are placed.

The names of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and the patriotic martyrs are shining brighter under the boundless favors of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who has noble affection and revolutionary sense of duty for the revolutionary soldiers.

He saw to it that a big medal of the Hero of the Republic was embossed on the centre of the wreath-laying stand of the revolutionary martyrs cemetery on Mt. Taesong, saying that all the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs were heroes, thus awarding them the title of Hero which could not be conferred upon them in their lifetime.

Under this benevolence a patriotic martyrs cemetery was built in Sinmi-ri on the outskirts of Pyongyang to hand down the meritorious services of the martyrs who devoted their whole life to the socialist construction and the cause of the reunification of the country. His warm love and solicitude have reached the heroes of the Republic who fought bravely and died heroic death in the Fatherland Liberation War such as Yi Su-pok and Cho Ok-hui and young heroes who recently laid down their lives for the society, units and comrades.

The noble self-sacrificing spirit of young people including the late Hero of the Republic Kim Kwang-chol, a platoon leader of the Korean People's Army, who died in saving more than ten soldiers by covering a handgrenade on the point of explosion with his body during training in January this year and the late Hwang Kil-nyon, a teacher of the Chongbang Senior Middle School in Sariwon City who devoted her youthful life at the age of 22 to save eight pupils from drowning in a hole on ice in December last year, is shining as immortal names together with the precious title of "Youth Vanguard".

## Officials Respond to Kim Chong-il's Reply Letter

*SK1211125190 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*1024 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 12 (KCNA)—Upon hearing the news that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il sent a reply letter to the members of a cell of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] of the Korean Central News Agency, the working people across the country are hardening their determination to accomplish the cause of socialism under the leadership of the WPK with their pride and confidence of making revolution, holding in high esteem the great leader at the head of the party.

Han Kuk-kyong, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission, said:

The noble spirit of boundlessly trusting in and following the party has become an ideological and spiritual trait prevailing in our society today, the main trait of the entire people.

Thanks to the great idea and the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, our people are confidently advancing under the unfurled banner of socialism, resolutely smashing any anti-socialist move.

Pak Song-yol of the blooming mill of the Chollima steel complex said:

Our workers have been convinced through experience that as long as we have the great idea and the wise guidance ever-victorious glory is in store for us. The trait of absoluteness and unconditionality and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in carrying out the party's policies are the faith and will our workers keep in mind generation after generation.

We will carry the revolutionary cause of chuche to accomplishment under the guidance of the party, bearing deep in mind the reply letter of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Kim Yong-kil of the North Pyongan Provincial Youth Construction Brigade expressed the determination of the builders to follow the party forever along the road of loyalty with the faith invariable in any wind.

He vowed to realize ahead of the schedule the magnificent far-reaching plan of the party for the construction of the capital by creating a high speed in building dwelling houses of the Tongil Street.

## Kim Chong-il Inspires Workers To Follow Party

*SK0911110290 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*1024 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA)—Upon hearing the news that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il sent a reply letter to the members of the second cell of the Workers' Party of Korea of department No.5 of the Korean Central News Agency, the working people throughout the country are filled with determination to accomplish the cause of socialism, upholding the banner of revolution under the leadership of the party.

Labour hero Chong Chan-chu, crew leader of furnace No. 8 and labour heroes Kim Ik-su and Yi Chae-su, mill workers, of the first steel workshop and other workers of the Chollima steel complex vowed to invariably uphold the party with a drive for increased vroduction of steel with boundless trust in and loyalty to the leader of the revolution. They stressed that they would, as befitting the leading class of the revolution, advance holding aloft the Red Flag which was raised in the early days of the Korean revolution and make vigorous efforts to bring the cause of socialism to accomplishment.

Prof. and Dr. Kim Sok-hyong, academician of the Academy of Social Sciences, and other scientists expressed their determination to defend the correctness of our party's lines and policies with scientific theories, keeping the stand of chuche against the anti-socialist moves of the imperialists and always share their destiny with the party. They vowed to make new scientific achievements to repay the trust and care of the party which has led intellectuals to the building of a new country and new society, believing in them.

Agricultural workers, writers, artists, teachers of schools at all levels, and other working people throughout the country are fervently speaking of their unbounded happiness and pride of having Comrade Kim Chong-il as the leader of the revolution and saying that as long as they are under his wise guidance, they will always have the honour of emerging victorious.

### Daily Discusses Party's Policy on Intellectuals

*SK1011115990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 10 Nov 90*

["Validity and Great Vitality of Our Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today devotes nearly one whole page to a by-lined article entitled "Validity and Great Vitality of our Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals".

It notes that the Workers' Party of Korea put forward an original policy toward intellectuals and has consistently carried it through ever since its inception. The article quotes dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as teaching:

"Our party, basing itself on a scientific analysis of the position and role of the intellectuals in the revolution and construction, worked out an original policy toward them and has strengthened work with them."

It further says:

On the basis of a scientific analysis of precious experiences gained during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the important role played by intellectuals in the building of a new society and of their nature and characteristics in the colonial society, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a wise policy toward the intellectuals for training a large number of new intellectuals of the working people origin, while actively educating and remoulding the old intellectuals, and making all the intellectuals true ones who struggle for the party and the revolution, the country and the people.

Above all, our party defined the intelligentsia as a component of the party and has directed great efforts to rallying them around it.

It has led the intellectuals, holding itself entirely responsible for their destinies, viewing them as eternal companions in the revolution. In the past, not a small number of intellectuals faced the danger of being removed from the revolutionary ranks, deprived of their precious political integrity by the anti-party factional elements. At that time, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song defended the political integrity of the intellectuals and took care that they might continue to work, remaining in the revolutionary ranks, saying "we absolutely believe in them who have worked for the party and the people and no one will be allowed to hurt them as long as there are us for them." So a large number of intellectuals, with great trust and honor, have grown to be important cadres of the party and the state, embraced in the bosom of the party and the leader.

As the bosom of Comrade Kim Il-song was great and benevolent, many intellectuals came not only from South Korea but also from abroad to devote themselves to the building of a new country and, during the rigorous period of the war, they went down to the river Rakdong and followed the party to the end, crossing the death lines. Our party, with these intellectuals, was able to carry out the social revolutions of two stages and implement the difficult tasks of post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation and socialist industrialisation.

It is the invariable firm stand of our party to lead them to the communist society, bearing full responsibility for their destinies.

While educating and remoulding the old intellectuals, our party has wisely led the work of massively training new native cadres of the working people's origin.

The training of the native cadres which began from scratch has today reached a new higher stage and we have a large army of intellectuals 1.46 million strong. Now we are working to assimilate the whole society to intelligentsia.

Our party also put forward the policy of revolutionizing the intellectuals and has strengthened ideological education and organisational life among them and steeled them in practice.

The ideological education conducted by our party including the education to firmly arm them with the chuche idea and make them explore science and technology always fom the chuche-based stand is orientated to letting all the intellectuals possess the ideological and moral traits of intellectuals of the working class, intellectuals of chuche-type.

It is our party's revolutionary policy to strengthen the revolutionary organisational life among the intellectuals and rear them in the crucible of ideological tempering so they could become revolutionaries of chuche-type with a high degree of revolutionary spirit, organisation and discipline.

Today our intellectuals have become staunch revolutionary fighters who are ready to devote their all to the interests of the party and the revolution, thoroughly overcoming all manner of outdated ideas.

Noting that our party's policy for intellectuals is displaying great vitality in our revolutionary practice, the article says that the revolutionary traits of intellectuals find expression, first of all, in the fact that they are full in faith and obligation to share life and death; sweets and bitters with the party in whatever storm, entrusting all their destinies to the party.

Our intellectuals are also creditably carrying out the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party with boundless loyalty and devotion, and living a sound life and working with a high degree of the revolutionary spirit as the revolution and construction assume greater depth, the article notes, and stresses:

Today our intellectuals put the interests of the party and the revolution above their personal comfort and happiness and absolutely defend only our socialism without the slightest vacillation. Any unsound ideology and corrupt way of bourgeois life can never be imbued in the mind of our intellectuals with such revolutionary traits.

## South Korea

### Preliminary Meet for High-Level Talks Proposed

*SK1211095990 Seoul Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Today, Premier Yon Hyong-muk, head delegate of the North side for the North-South High-Level Talks, sent a telephone message to our side's head delegate Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun. He proposed that preliminary talks for the third round of North-South High-Level Talks be held on 16 November at 1000 at the North side of Tongilgak in Panmunjom.

In the telephone message today, Premier Yon Hyong-muk said that in order to achieve results in the third round of talks, it is necessary to hold preliminary talks of the delegates from both sides. He proposed that in the 16 November preliminary talks two delegates from both sides, responsible liaison officers and two suite members from each side, participate in the talks.

Along with this, Premier Yon Hyong-muk proposed to hold responsible liaison officers' contact tomorrow afternoon at 1500 at the North side of Tongilgak in Panmunjom to discuss the issue of working procedures for the preliminary talks.

The third round of North-South High-Level Talks will be held from 11 to 14 December in Seoul. Since the eighth preliminary talks in July, after finally agreeing to hold the full-dress talks, this is the first time that the North side proposed to hold separate preliminary talks between the full-dress talks.

An authority of the National Unification Board said that it cannot confirm the real intention of why the North side proposed to hold these preliminary talks. This authority also said that after learning the intention of the North side in the responsible liaison officers' contact, consultations will be made with relevant authorities and then a decision will be made on whether to accept the holding of the preliminary talks.

### 16 Nov Talks With North Reportedly Arranged

*SK1211123690 Seoul YONHAP in English 1216 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk called on South Korean Premier Kang Yong-hun Monday to have a preliminary meeting on Friday in the truce village of Panmunjom for the third round of inter-Korean prime ministers' talks slated for Dec. 11 in Seoul.

Yon requested in a telephone message that the meeting be attended by two members of the high-level talks delegation, one liason official and two accompanying officials on either side. He also proposed to have an initial contact between liaision officials at 3 PM on Tuesday at Panmungak, a North Korean pavilion of the truce village, to discuss procedural matters.

The South Korean Government has reportedly decided to accept the offer and is to convey to North Korea counterproposals concerning dates of the initial contact and the preliminary meeting Tuesday morning. "There's no reason to refuse the North's offer," a government official said on condition of anonymity. "But the dates given in the North Korean proposal are too imminent. We will be able to coordinate in changing the dates."

South and North Korea have had premiers' talks on two occasions, opening it in Seoul in September and then resuming it in Pyongyang in October.

### President in No 'Hurry' To Meet Kim Il-song

*SK1011060890 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Nov 90 P 1*

[Text] President No Tae-u said yesterday he will not push for a summit with North Korean leader Kim Il-song in a hasty manner.

"An inter-Korean summit cannot be pushed unilaterally. It can be held only when the two sides share an understanding on it," No said in an exclusive interview with the Taejon Ilbo, a local daily, on occasion of the paper's 40th anniversary.

"At present, I think I need not be in a hurry," he stated, saying the North is believed to disagree with the South on the need for a summit.

"I think that through a summit, the two sides can clear misunderstanding between themselves and foster a basis for peaceful coexistence and common prosperity.

"What matters now is whether the North thinks of an inter-Korea summit in the same way I do," No said.

No said he believes that his meeting with the North Korean leader would take place only when the North realizes that a summit could help resolve many important problems between the two sides.

"I hope the North Korean attitude will change in the course of the prime ministers talks," he said, "And I will be fully prepared for a summit whenever it takes place."

No said he basically does not oppose moves by North Korea and Japan to improve their bilateral relations.

He however, hoped that the improvement will be made in such a way as to help promote inter-Korean reconciliation and secure lasting peace on the Korean peninsula.

"The Japanese government is well aware of our position, and it has been conducting close consultations with us in pushing for improved ties with Pyongyang," he said.

On domestic issues, No indicated that he may seek to postpone local elections slated to be held starting next year.

"The nation should conduct elections one after another till 1993," he said. "We should carefully study schedules for the elections, taking into consideration their social and economic repercussions."

The parliamentary elections should be held in early 1992, and the presidential election later that year.

No, who also heads the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, said the party's standard-bearer for the next presidential election should be elected "through democratic means" within a year before his term of office ends in February 1993.

He said he expects no serious trouble in the party over who should run in the next presidential election.

On local autonomy, No made it clear that the ruling party cannot accept the opposition demand that parties be allowed to nominate candidates for every local election, regardless of the size of constituencies.

The ruling party has maintained that party nominations should be allowed only for large constituencies such as provinces and big cities.

"I am ready to meet him anytime, but his party should first return to the National Assembly," No said, when asked on prospects of his meeting with opposition leader Kim Tae-chung.

Opposition lawmakers have been boycotting parliament since July when the ruling party railroaded controversial bills.

## Government's 'Inconsistent' UN Policy Assailed

*SK1111031890 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 9 Nov 90 p 5*

[Article by political desk reporter Yi Chae-hak from the column "Reporter's Diary": "Inconsistent UN Policy"]

[Text] Lately, our government's stand on the issue of UN membership is uncertain. In addition, with various government officials saying different things about that issue, the government even makes an impression on the people that it is at a loss when it comes to the UN issue.

Our government's official stance on the UN membership is that the North and South should simultaneously seek UN membership. It also plans to become a UN member before North Korea does if North Korea stubbornly clings to its irrational call for the North and South to seek joint representation at the United Nations with one seat and then actively persuade North Korea to follow suit.

If our government intends to wait for North Korea to agree to the idea of joint representation of the North and South at the United Nations, this is the same as granting North Korea a veto against our effort to become a UN member. This is why our government intends to get admitted into the United Nations ahead of North Korea.

This notwithstanding, government officials say different things about the UN issue depending on the circumstances in which they find themselves.

On 1 November, Hyon Hong-chu, ROK ambassador to the United Nations, stated that South will try to enter the United Nations ahead of North Korea. Five days later, Yi Hong-ku, special adviser to the president, openly opposed the idea of the South entering the United Nations unilaterally before the end of this year, making an impression on the listeners that he puts special stress on the need to persuade North Korea and on making the South appear to be reasonable.

With the sporadic reports on different opinions held by government officials, the government knew that it has conjured up a chaotic atmosphere. However, the government delays making clear its position on the UN issue because it enjoys such an uncertain attitude. The government deals with the UN issue in a manner of enjoying a paduk [Korean chess] game with North Korea. It seems to enjoy a paduk game that appears to be a losing game to the opponent, but in reality a winning game, savoring the opponent's mistaken belief that he was winning the game.

In fact, the government has realized at the second round of contacts between the working delegates for the North-South High-Level Talks that the UN issue can be used as effective pressure on North Korea. This is why the government, while stating that there is no room at all for negotiations when it comes to the South's attempt to get admitted into the United Nations unilaterally, has taken a lukewarm attitude of discussing the UN issue with the North on three occasions already at the contacts between the working delegates.

Nonetheless, the UN issue is something that must be settled between our government and the United Nations, as repeatedly stated by the government itself.

The government has been postponing its application for UN membership because it needs time to persuade North Korea; because it has not been assured by China that it would not exercise its veto against our government's application; because national consensus on the issue has not been created; and because the international conditions, such as the Persian Gulf situation, do not seem very promising, at least for the time being, as it is made out to be.

It is good for the government to have a trump card against the North over the UN issue. However, if the government continues to let officials express their different opinion on that issue, without making clear its own stand, it must remember that it runs the risk of losing public confidence in it.

## Further on South-North UN Membership Meeting

*SK1011031490 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Nov 90 p 2*

[Text] South and North Korean delegates held their third round of meetings on the UN entry issue at the truce village of Panmunjom yesterday but as before both sides were on opposite ends of the spectrum in regards to the delicate issue.

They agreed to hold another session on a date to be set by their senior liaison officers at the North's request but Yim Tong-won of the South said that no further gatherings are necessary as Pyongyang would once again propose the idea of one UN seat for alternate representation between South and North Korea.

Yim, a delegate to the inter-Korean prime ministers' talks, proposed that both foreign ministers send a joint letter to the UN to renew standing applications for world body membership, which had been tendered separately in competition with each other and rejected for their lack of prior compromise.

"The South and the North separately applied for separate UN seats several times since their first application in 1949. We proposed that we jointly ask the UN to review our applications and act on them," said Yim, dean of the state-financed Institute for Foreign Affairs and National Security.

His North Korean counterpart Choe U-chin, a roving ambassador at the Foreign Ministry, reiterated the relevance of the North's formula which the South has officially termed as "impractical and unreasonable with no precedent."

He then presented plans for cooperation in the international theater after joining the UN for making joint efforts for reunification of the divided peninsula, protecting common national interests and having prior consultation and compromise on key matters.

Yim accepted the plan and further agreed to Choe's other proposal for the formation of a "joint UN cooperation committee" between South and North Korean ambassadors to the UN to discuss ways for cooperation at the international organization after getting UN membership.

But the agreement is meaningless as long as Seoul insists on pursuing separate seats till reunification and Pyongyang objecting Seoul's bid and adhering to the one-seat idea.

## N, S Soccer Teams Meet in Jakarta Finals

*SK1311042990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)—The final of the 27th Asian Youth Soccer Championship Thursday in Jakarta, Indonesia, will be another forum for a unification festival between South and North Korea. Officials and players of both teams have pledged to make the match a "festival for national unification," Yi Nak-won, South Korean manager, said in a telephone interview Tuesday.

South and North Korea made the final of the regional championship by defeating Qatar and Syria, respectively.

Before the semifinals, Yi and North Korean manager Kim Kwang-ho discussed unification soccer matches and urged each other to win their semifinals so they could meet in the final, Yi said. The South and North Korean head coaches congratulated each other on reaching the last round and qualifying for the World Youth Championship in Portugal next June. They pledged to do their best to make the final fair.

It is the first time both Koreas have qualified for the world youth soccer tournament. Koreans and construction workers are looking forward to the final, Yi said.

South and North Korea played a unification match in Pyongyang on Oct. 11, their first game in Korea since Korea was divided at the end of the World War II, and a return match in Seoul on Oct. 23. North Korea leads South Korea in youth soccer with three wins and one draw in their five encounters since 1976. In the current tournament, North Korea downed host Indonesia 5-1 and defeated Syria 2-1.

## Justice Chief Refutes U.S. Congressmen's Note

*SK1011025190 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Nov 90 p 2*

[Text] On 9 November, Justice Minister Yi Chong-nam made public an announcement refuting the letter sent recently from 46 U.S. congressmen to President No Tae-u which demanded the release of political prisoners. Minister Yi said, "the letter failed to understand the exact criminal facts and ignored practical laws of our nation."

Minister Yi stressed that "those who are at issue are the antinational criminals, including spies, who denied the security and liberal democratic system of the Republic of Korea and are the criminals who staged illegal rallies and violent demonstrations including illegal worker-management feuding, thus clearly violating the practical laws. However, the letter described them as the people who were detained while engaging in peaceful political activities, and even the spies who infiltrated into South as political prisoners. Thus, the letter caused misunderstanding in the government's efforts for fair execution of the laws. This is a matter of regret."

## Seoul: No Assurances for U.S. Demand on Banks

*SK1011061690 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Nov 90 p 8*

[Text]The United States yesterday called upon the Korean government to give foreign financial institutions operating in Korea equal treatment and to fully liberalize foreign exchange transactions in a bilateral meeting in Seoul. However, such an American call failed to get immediate assurances from the Korean side.

In the second financial policy talks held at the conference room of the Finance Ministry, the U.S. was learned to have told Koreans that there still exists tangible discriminatory treatment for foreign banks in securing Korean money. It then asked Seoul to take progressive measures for the full liberalization of foreign exchange dealings.

Korean officials pointed out that foreign banks here made greater profits than domestic banks. This proves that they are the beneficiaries of privileges rather than discrimination.

Charles Dallara, U.S. assistant secretary of treasury, leads the five-member delegation to the two-day meeting while the Korean delegation is headed by Yi Yong-song, assistant finance minister for planning and management.

Also discussed by both sides were the allowing foreign banks to conduct trust business, additional setup of branches of foreign banks, the expansion of the limit of certificates of deposits (CD), improvement of the call money market system, and entry of foreign securities firms.

In a meeting with Dallara Thursday, Finance Minister Chong Yong-ui clarified that Korea's market liberalization programs have been conducted to its financial needs,not by pressures from outside.

Chong admitted that there is a discrepancy between Korean and foreign countries in terms of opening markets but he said that these disputes would be solved through the promotion of mutual understanding. The discord in liberalization policies is inevitable at the initial stage because of different background in industrial and cultural development, according to Minister Chong.

The American treasury official has expressed concern over the ongoing Korean frugality campaign in the view that the drive might discourage imports. Dallara said he felt that Korea's liberalization policy was going backward in light of such things as tax audits of Koreans buying luxury imports or spending over the credit card limit during their overseas trips.

Minister Chong said that the movement was a voluntary campaign by citizens based on Confucianist virtue of frugality, with no government involvement. The austerity campaign has no effect of curbing imports, judging from statistics that imports rose 12 percent in comparison with 3 percent rise in exports this year.

## Dumping Charges Brought Against U.S. Firm

*SK1211230890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0746 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—Trade relations with the United States took a turn for the worse in September, when the South Korean Government launched an investigation into dumping charges filed against E.I. Du Pont de Nemours by a Korean company.

Korea Engineering Plastic Co. asked the government to look into the trade practices of the U.S. chemical giant in May and the investigation started in September.

Korea Plastic charged that Du Pont was selling polyester resin at prices 35.4 percent to 40.5 percent lower than normal for the Korean market and asked the government to levy anti-dumping duties against the U.S. Company. Similar charges were filed against another U.S. firm and Japan's Asahi Chemical Co.

It is the first time the Korean Government has investigated dumping charges against a U.S. company, but the U.S. chemical industry and media reacted sensitively and branded it a new strategy to restrict imports.

The Trade and Industry Ministry dismisses such talk as nonsense and notes that legal procedings have only just begun on the charges.

Korea Plastic also claims it suffered massive sales damage due to the dumping of polyester resin by Du Pont and the two other firms.

The government is not expected to come to a decision on the charges until February.

## Soviet Official To Deliver Note From Gorbachev

*SK1211032990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—Vadim Medvedev, a member of the Soviet Presidential Council, is due in Seoul Friday for a seminar on scientific and technological cooperation between the two nations. An official of the Foreign Ministry said Monday that during his stay until Nov. 23, Medvedev, a close aide of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, is expected to deliver a personal letter from Gorbachev to President No Tae-u as well as attend the seminar, sponsored by the Korea-Soviet economic association.

Medvedev will meet with Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung to discuss ways to accelerate bilateral cooperation and tour industrial facilities. He arranged a meeting between Gorbachev and Chong Chu-yong, founder of the Hyundai business group and president of the Korea-Soviet economic association, on Nov. 5 in Moscow.

### No-Gorbachev Summit Plan Agreed 'In Principle'

*SK1011130290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0946 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 10 (YONHAP)—Negotiators of South Korea and the Soviet Union have agreed in principle on a plan for exchanging state visits of their summit leaders, a South Korean Government official said Saturday.

The official, who refused to be identified, said the plan has it that President No Tae-u visits Moscow at the end of this year or early next year and that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev visits Seoul before or after his tour of Japan slated for April next year. The agreement was reached in a series of diplomatic contacts and the governments of the two countries have already set preparatory works on foot.

The official said the Soviet Government has recently informed its South Korean counterpart of its position that Gorbachev would probably be able to visit Seoul before or after his scheduled journey to Japan. "Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and Ambassador to Moscow Kong No-myong reported the Soviet message to President No during their meeting last Wednesday when No conferred his letter of credence on Kong," he said. He said that Kong, who left for Moscow Saturday to return to his post, is likely to start a negotiation in Moscow to settle detailed schedules of the planned summit visits.

The Soviet Government has decided to bring forward Gorbachev's visit to Seoul to an earliest possible date and is considering to extending his tour to Pyongyang with a view to making it a major event in his bid to mediate rapprochement between South and North Korea, it was also said. The Soviet Government has reportedly sounded out North Korean leaders about Gorbachev's simultaneous visits to Seoul and Pyongyang. The source said North Korea's reaction was yet to be known.

As for the timing of No's visit to Moscow, the official predicted it would be around early next year at the latest. "The Soviet side is withholding its final response to No's visit before the end of this year in light of Gorbachev's busy schedule. But it would be realized even before the turn of the year pending Kremlin's internal coordination of its leaders' schedules," he said.

### Soviets Agree To Hold Parliamentary Contacts

*SK1211095290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0859 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—The South Korean and Soviet speakers agreed Monday to organize a parliamentary fellowship association and promote exchange visits by parliamentarians.

Anatoliy Lukyanov of the Supreme Soviet told Pak chun-ku of the Korean National Assembly, in a verbal message conveyed by Yevgeny Kim [name as received], a member of the Supreme Soviet, that he wants a parliamentary exchange between the two countries.

Pak accepted the offer and said it was his intention to invite Lukyanov to visit Korea.

The parliaments of the two countries will have working-level talks in January to discuss the unprecedented exchanges.

### Jovic Continues Tour, Views Economic Ties

*LD0911151990 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1257 GMT 9 Apr 90*

[Text] Seoul, Nov 9 (TANJUG)—The medium-developed countries of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Korea have congruent economies as the basis for their comprehensive cooperation—Yugoslav state Presidency President Borisav Jovic assessed today while touring the industrial South Korean centre of Phang.

Jovic pointed out that his three-day visit to the Republic of Korea aimed at spurring on the businessmen towards the broader-based forms of economic bonds between the two countries.

In Phang, Jovic was shown around the mammoth steel works "Posco" which turns out 9.1 million tonnes of steel annually, or near under half the country's total steel output.

Seoul frontpage press reports today deal with the first Yugoslav-South Korean summit and emphasize that the government of the Republic of Korea would send out a special mission of businessmen to Yugoslavia, assigning it with finding out what can be imported from Yugoslavia to meet the demand on the market here.

Tomorrow, during the last day of the Yugoslav delegation's stay, the foreign ministers of the Republic of Korea and Yugoslavia Choe Ho-chung and Budimir Loncar will sign an agreement on air transport, the first in an expected series of future inter-government agreements to make possible and regulate an expected boom in the two countries' economic and financial cooperation.

The Yugoslav delegation will then leave for Tokyo where President Jovic, together with the heads of state or government of some 150 countries, will attend the crowning ceremonies of Emperor Akihito of Japan.

### President No on SFRY Relations, Jovic Visit

*LD1011202590 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1725 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul, November 10 (TANJUG)—South Korean President No Tae-u today underscored that the talks which he had in Seoul with Yugoslav Presidency President Borisav Jovic would be a strong incentive to the development of relations between the two countries.

President Jovic's visit to (?the Korean Republic) will certainly be a strong stimulus to the development of bilateral relations, President No said in a statement to TANJUG. As the economies of our countries are similar in many areas, there is a vast potential for stepping-up trade and economic ties.

Jovic today ended a three-day visit to South Korea, the first visit by a Yugoslav president and, generally, the first visit of the [words indistinct] former or corrent socialist state to this East Asian country.

President Jovic's visit offered an ideal opportunity for our two countries to exchange experience regrading development and at the same time to promote the cooperation of the Republic of Korea with other non-aligned countries in the world, President No said.

In our economic linking, we expect the most from cooperation in the private sector, No said.

I am confident that our two countries can profit much from expanding cooperation, such as the establishment of branch offices of companies, joint investments fairs, scientific and technological exchange. Having in mind the economic potentials of Yugoslavia, its position in the non-aligned world and its geographic proximity to the European market, I am convinced that our countries can profit through cooperation. Such joint deals would be a good example of South-South cooperation, President No told TANJUG.

### Yugoslav President Ends Visit, Arrives in Tokyo

*LD1011203390 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1518 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul, Nov 10 (TANJUG)—The final round of talks between Yugoslav State Presidency President Borisav Jovic and top officials of the Republic of Korea ended here today with the two sides assessing that there are no obstacles to expanding bilateral cooperation. Korean President No Tae-u and Jovic, who today held their second summit meeting, reiterated the two countries' resolve to promote economic cooperation.

Yugoslavia and Korea established diplomatic relations in December last year.

Jovic today also had talks with the top executives of the Daewoo Cooperation and the Pohang steel works on concrete possibilities for establishing business ties with Yugoslav firms.

The two sides also signed an agreement on air traffic cooperation, the first in a series of inter-state documents which they agreed to conclude in the future. Agreements on avoiding double taxation and on protection from non-commercial risks are expected to follow soon.

Jovic today left Seoul for Tokyo, where he will attend the enthronement ceremonies of Emperor Akihito on Monday together with the heads of state or government of some 150 countries.

### Mideast Embassies May Receive Gas Masks

*SK1211034690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—South Korean embassies in the Middle East may soon be given gas masks and other equipment so that their occupants can survive a chemical attack, a Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

He said the government was worried that the Gulf crisis was worsening and would soon develop into a chemical war and so it was seeking ways to protect embassy officials and dependents in the Middle East.

"We are also working on a plan to protect some 100 Koreans who remain in Iraq and Kuwait," the official said, asking that his name not be mentioned.

The Korean Government recently said it would send military supplies and medical items to the multinational forces in the Gulf and give financial and material support to frontline nations.

### Seoul Trying To Correct Foreign History Texts

*SK1211233790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0647 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—Further effort will be launched by the government to remove or correct what it sees as historical inaccuracies and distortions concerning Korea in text books of various nations, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said Monday. "The government is making strenuous efforts to encourage friendy nations like Japan, the United States and Germany to rectify wrong historical accounts of Korea," Choe said, adding that the efforts will extend to communist and non-aligned countries.

"As our status in the international community improves and we set up diplomatic relations with a growing number of nations, we should expand our efforts to socialist nations with which we have normalized relations recently and non-aligned nations," he said.

The emphasis is on promoting cooperation between Korean and foreign research institutes to correct false accounts of Korean history and financial support will be increased, he said. In talks on culture in Budapest on Nov. 5-6, Korea asked Hungary to correct a history book that says the Korean war broke because South Korea invaded North Korea. The Hungarian Government has promised to make the change. South Korea and Hungary established diplomatic relations on Feb. 1, 1989. Hungary was the first communist nation to normalize ties with capitalist South Korea.

Disputed accounts of Korean history are not rare even in the books of South Korea's friends. Historical interpretation is one of the most sensitive issues involving Korea's former ruler, and anti-Japanese sentiment ran high in Korea in 1982 and 1986, when the Japanese Education Ministry approved secondary school textbooks containing historical distortions.

### Order Restored in Anmyon After Nuclear Protest

*SK1011035990 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Nov 90 p 3*

[Text] Taean, Chungchong-namdo—Calm was restored on this west coast island yesterday, but there remains lingering tension over an alleged government plan to construct a nuclear waste dump.

Police regained control over the streets of Anmyon-up which turned into a lawless state Thursday with thousands of residents setting a police substation ablaze and beating police officers.

About 2,500 police were poised at major places of the town from early yesterday morning in preparation for further attacks by residents calling for the release of those apprehended.

Residents launched a sit-in protest and students boycotted classes, demanding that about 60 arrested residents be immediately set free and the government plan to build a nuclear waste dump be scrapped.

Prosecutor General Kim Ki-chun ordered law enforcement officials yesterday to round up those engaged in the arson of the Anmyon Police Substation and other illegal acts.

He also told them to determine whether the Thursday violence was instigated by dissidents or student activists.

Meanwhile, Home Minister An Ung-mo, Science-Technology Minister Chong Kun-mo and Chungchong-namdo Gov. Shin Tae-pong issued a statement, saying that neither a radioactive waste storage site nor a research institute would be set up against the residents' will.

The statement said that the government had no plan to build a nuclear waste dump on the island.

Police charged into the downtown streets at 4 a.m. and drove residents out of public buildings. But there were no major clashes as most residents returned home.

Police confiscated four boxes of firebombs, placards and leaflets and removed posters in the streets.

While blocking outsiders from entering the town, police searched hotels, inns and private houses on the pretext of rounding up criminals, inviting residents' strong protest.

Police are currently using the Anmyon-up Office as a situation room because the police substation was completely gutted.

Other administrative works remain paralyzed as agricultural cooperatives and post offices were still closed.

Residents gathered at the Anjung Primary School to discuss future measures and Chungchong-namdo governor met representatives of the residents to persuade them to refrain from violent acts.

Over 80 percent of students of primary, middle and high schools failed to attend class yesterday but the class boycott is expected to end soon.

The violent clashes between residents and riot police left four government officials, six police officers and about 10 residents injured, some seriously.

Police also estimated property damages at 67 million won as an excavator, a sedan and a motorbike as well as the police substation were completely gutted.

### Ministry of Science, Technology Chief Resigns

*SK0911093690 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Today, Chong Kun-mo, minister of science and technology, tendered his resignation because of the incident regarding the plan to build a nuclear power research complex in Anmyon Island.

At a news conference yesterday, prior to handing in his resignation to Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, Minister Chong said that if our country is to develop into an advanced country in the next century, building a nuclear power research complex is inevitable, and he said that it is disappointing to know that there is a lack of trust on the part of people who have faith in the words of experts.

### Nuclear Waste Policy Examined After Protest

*SK1011051890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Nov 90 p 3*

[Article by staff reporter Han Tong-su: "Nuclear Waste Nowhere To Go"]

[Text] With the virtual collapse of the plan to build a radioactive waste disposal facility on Anmyon Island, the government will have to look for another site for the waste treatment and storage.

But it will not be an easy task and it is highly probable that residents near any candidate site will put up a fight to block the government move, as was the case on Anmyon Island.

In light of the vacillating government attitude and resident's stubborn opposition plus the people's fine-tuned sensitivity on nuclear energy, the nuclear waste storage project in Korea faces a dead end, some nuclear experts hastily predict.

Strong resistance has already scuttled plans to build a radioactive waste storage facilities in Ulchin, Yongdok on the East Coast and several sites on the South Coast, and now the bid to set aside 3.3 million to 6.6 million square meters of Anmyon Island has met the same fate.

Some critics said the government's failure to persuade residents of the "safety" of the waste treatment and storage facility brought about the rioting by the islanders who were reluctant to believe the government was canceling the project even after the Science-Technology Minister Chong Kun-mo's announcement Thursday.

The "allergic" negative reaction of people against anything which is "nuclear" was apparently bred from the Three Mile Island incident and the disaster of Chernobyl, as well as from sporadic media reports questioning the reliability of the Korean nuclear industry.

At present, the total radioactive waste of the nation's nine nuclear reactors sits in 28,000 drums temporarily warehoused at each plant, but by 1994 the makeshift storage facilities are expected to hit saturation point.

Already, the warehouse at the Kori No. 1 plant, the nation's first reactor built in 1978, is full and the waste from the plant has been transported to and housed in the storage facility at the No. 3 plant nearby, which will meet the same fate in a few years.

The spent nuclear fuel, including elements like plutonium, from nine reactors at the Kori, Wolsong, Ulchin and Yonggwang nuclear power plants totaled 390 tons, including 123 tons from the Kori No. 1 plant, as of the end of 1989.

Medium- and low-level radioactive waste produced from 624 industrial firms, hospitals, research institutes and other radioisotope-using labs has been soaring year by year, as much as four times each year in the 1980s.

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI), the only licensed radioactive waste collector and processor in the nation, is incapable of treating the huge volume of waste. The government-invested institute is now temporarily storing 25,000 drums of low-level radioactive material at its facility.

The KAERI was supposed to conduct research and development of radioactive waste treatment technology in the planned research center in Anmyon Island. But the plan has been virtually called off.

Nuclear experts said the problem lies in poor nuclear power generation planning by the government which should have taken into consideration the nuclear waste treatment issue at the time of plant construction.

"The government should have drawn up a long-term waste treatment and storage plan in the 70s when they launched the nuclear power plant project," They said. "At least, it should have secured storage sites in some remote areas in anticipation of the problem."

"It was like building a house without toilets," said the experts. "Now that people's abhorrence of the nuclear waste and environmental movement is gaining momentum, it is virtually impossible to secure dumping sites on the Korean peninsula."

"There is no easy way out. Korea cannot dump the nuclear waste in the ocean as Japan and several European countries did until the early 1970s," they said.

Japan, now building a waste disposal site, suffered a similar problem like Korea, including fierce opposition by residents.

To alleviate their fear and to prove that the waste disposal was not so "dangerous," Japanese authorities sent residents to Sweden and other countries to have them inspect the storage facilities by themselves.

At present, Sweden stores the waste in caves in rock strata 60 meters underground, and West Germany in salt mines 1,000 meters underground. They are stored in the facilities after treatment which reduces their radioactivity level.

Korea has difficulty in finding the ideal storing site because of the smallness of its territory.

The experts recommended several options—though each has its drawbacks.

The first suggestion is to expand the storage facilities inside the nuclear power plants and ship them to reprocessing facilities in foreign countries after initial treatment. This is unrealistic because no foreign country is willing to accept the waste on their soil.

The second option is to use uninhabited islands as interim or permanent storage sites, as is the case of Taiwan. But Korea has few islands satisfying the conditions for storage.

The third option is for the government to find an appropriate site which is far away from residential areas. But they are also hard to find.

### New Joint Chiefs of Staff Holds First Meeting

*SK1011025890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Nov 90 p 3*

[Text] The Joint Chiefs of Staff [JCS] held a meeting of its commanders yesterday at the first conference room of the Defense Ministry, presided over by JCS Chairman Gen. Chong Ho-kun.

This was the first such meeting since the newly redressed JCS was activated Oct. 1 this year in line with the revised Armed Forces Organization Law.

Present at the session were commanders of Army, Navy and Air Force operational units including corps commanders of the three military service branches.

Gen. Chong called on the commanders to beef up combat capabilities and readiness to better cope with the fast-changing security environment.

Defense Minister Yi Chong-ku, meanwhile, showed a great interest in the function of the new JCS by personally participating in the meeting before it was over.

Minister Yi stressed that the new JCS and the commanders under its control should carry out their given responsibilities with a strong sense of mission.

He also warned that the international order freshly formulating around the Korean peninsula might deepen the uncertainty over the country's security.

### No Calls for Nationwide Energy Conservation

*SK1311043890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (OANA-YONHAP)—President No Tae-u urged South Koreans Tuesday to again exert the potential that enabled the country to tide over two previous oil crises. "If our country, the world's sixth largest oil importer, cuts back 10 percent on energy consumption, we will be able to save a billion U.S. dollars, enough money to construct two highways of the dimension of the Kyongin (Seoul-Inchon) expressway a year," No said.

The president made the remarks in a rally called to expedite a nationwide energy conservation drive at Sejong Cultural Center. Some 3,000 businessmen, representatives from various walks of life and workers attended. No also called on the public and private sectors to closely cooperate in improving energy efficiency to reduce dependence on oil by refraining from profligate consumption and to adapt the industrial structure to save energy.

Energy and Resources Minister Yi Hui-il, speaking at the rally, urged the people to conserve to curb an alarming rise in energy consumption. Yi said higher oil prices may be inevitable this year because of the Middle East crisis.

The country is import-dependent for 89 percent of its energy. Instead of belt-tightening, consumption of gasoline for the first eight months of the year was up 35.2 percent over a year earlier, electricity by non-production commercial buildings up 28 percent, and heating oil use up 104 percent, Yi said.

The government needs a new energy policy, Yi said, adding the key to the success of any new policy will be public awareness and action. The ministry has drawn up a 10-point conservation plan that includes mandatory holidays for energy-consuming facilities and a complete ban on new electric signs, officials said.

International oil prices will remain unstable even after the Persian Gulf situation subsides, they said, and the plan will go into effect after negotiations with related government offices. Public facilities such as saunas, indoor swimming pools and health clubs, which are heavy energy users, will have to close once a week, according to the plan.

The ministry will also require calorimeters to be installed in all apartments larger than 18 pyong (59.4 sq. meters), down from 25.7 pyong (84.81 sq. meters). Indoor temperatures at public and commercial buildings will be lowered to 18 to 20 degrees centigrade from the current 22 degrees during winter while upped to 26 to 28 degrees from 26 degrees during summer, officials said. Regulations on these temperature controls will become law starting early next year, they said.

Any new installation of electric sign boards, including those for public service, will be banned, and all outdoor tennis courts must turn off their lights by 9 p.m., according to the plan. Half of corridor lights should stay off at buildings, and the government will also strictly enforce 80km and 60km speed limit on highways, the officials said. The ministry will have businesses launch public education campaign for effective energy savings, they said.

•

### Paper Sues Government for 1980 Forceful Closure

*SK1311042590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)—The Hanguk Ilbo Co., owner of several South Korean publications, filed a lawsuit on Tuesday demanding compensation from the government for closure of the SEOUL KYONGJE SINMUN, a leading economic daily, in 1980. The suit, filed with Seoul District Court, demands 10 billion won (14 million U.S. dollars) from the government for losses resulting from the government's closing down of paper.

The military closed the SEOUL KYONGJE on Nov. 25, 1980, by means of threats and in defiance of the Constitution and the law, the suit charges. SEOUL KYONGJE resumed publishing on Aug. 1, 1988, six months after President Chon Tu-hwan stepped down. Chon took power in 1980 using martial law rule, closing or merging most of the nation's media companies.

In a statement in its English-language daily, THE KOREA TIMES, the HANGUK ILBO said: "We watched the 1988 National Assembly hearing on the forceful merger of mass media with expectation and hope, but the hearing, full of witness lies, failed to describe the real picture of the most disgraceful incident in the history of Korean journalism." "So, we decided to bring the case to justice to find out who were responsbile and seek rightful compensation before the 10-year statute of limitation takes effect."

"Due to the dismantling of the daily, THE KOREA TIMES-HANGUK ILBO had to absorb the 300 personnel of the SEOUL KYONGJE and bear the additional burden of 2 billion won annually, a critical factor stunting the development of the newspaper firm."

Since the disappearance of the SEOUL KYONGJE, economic dailies favored by the government have grown as much as 10 times, the statement said. "In consideration of the damages in terms of invisible properties and adverse side-effects suffered by the whole Hanguk Ilbo Company in addition to the 25 billion won real value of the SEOUL KYONGJE, we judge that we can rightfully demand over 100 billion won as compensation for the extensive damages we suffered," it said. "But our real aim is the discovery of the truth and correction of wrong history rather than receiving a huge sum of compensation. So, we only demand compensation amounting to 10 billion won, which is a mere token sum."

## Burma

### UN Human Rights Official Concludes Visit

#### Meets Khin Nyunt

*BK0911140790 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], received Professor Sadako Ogata, an independent expert from the United Nations Human Rights Commission at 1030 today at the Dagon Mansion of the Ministry of Defense.

Present at the meeting with Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the SLORC, was U Ohn Gyaw, director general of the Political Affairs Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Professor Ogata was accompanied by Mr. Jacob Muller, senior official from the Geneva-based Human Rights Commission.

#### Calls on Chief Justice

*BK0911150790 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Professor Sadako Ogata, an independent expert from the United Nations Human Rights Commission, and Mr. Jacob Muller, senior official from Geneva-based United Nations Human Rights Commission, called on U Aung Toe, chief justice of the state, at 1140 this morning at the Office of the Chief Justice at the Chief Court. During the meeting judicial procedures, right of appeal, and legal counselling were discussed. Present at the meeting were U Myo Tun Lin, Chief Court justice and the director general of the Chief Court.

#### Leaves Rangoon 11 Nov

*BK1111150890 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Professor Sadako Ogata, an independent expert from the United Nations Human Rights Commission, and Mr. Jacob Muller, senior official from Geneva-based United Nations Human Rights Commission, left Yangon [Rangoon] by aircraft today. Professor Sadako Ogata was seen off at Yangon Airport by U Ohn Gyaw, director general of political department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, departmental officials, and responsible personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### Leaders Welcome Passengers of Hijacked Plane

*BK1111151390 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Excerpts] Passengers who were on board the Thai International Airbus enroute to Yangon [Rangoon] from Bangkok, which was hijacked by two young Myanmar [Burmese] terrorists to India's Calcutta on 10 November, arrived safely in Yangon at 1330 today. The 192 passengers, including 44 Myanmar, are from 23 countries. They were flown from Calcutta to Yangon by another Thai International Airbus.

The passengers were welcomed back and invited to a tea party held at Yangon airport. On hand to welcome them were Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC]; Major General Myo Nyunt, chairman of Rangoon Division Law and Order Restoration Council; Brigadier General Win Myint, commander of the 11th Light Infantry Division; Brigadier General Maung Maung, commander of the 502d Airbase; high-ranking officials from the Defense Ministry; responsible officials of the SLORC Office; ambassadors from Thailand, Japan, and the Republic of Korea and staff members of their respective embassies; members of the SLORC Information Committee headed by U Kyaw Sunn; local and foreign journalists headed by U Soe Nyunt, managing director of the News and Periodicals Corporation; and directors general of the departments and managing directors of enterprises. [passage omitted]

The passengers who returned total 192. There were 44 Myanmar nationals—40 male and four female passengers, including one boy and three girls; 33 from the United States—22 male and 11 female; nine from Britain—seven male and two female; one male passenger from the Soviet Union; 41 passengers from Japan—35 male and six female, including one boy and two girls; three from Australia—one male and two female; four from Belgium—two male and two female; two from Canada—one male and one female; one male French passenger; three from Germany—two male and one female; five from Italy—three male and two female; one male and one female from Jordan; one Malaysian male passenger; one male passenger from New Zealand; 18 from the Republic of Korea—12 male and six female; one male and one female from Spain; one female from Sweden; one male from Singapore; 11 from Thailand—seven male and four female; one Philippine male passenger; one Indian male passenger; and one Pakistani male passenger.

It is understood that the two young Myanmar terrorists, who hijacked the plane, have surrendered to the Indian authorities.

### Family 'Sceptical' of NLD Worker's 'Suicide'

*BK1211073390 Hong Kong AFP in English 0716 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 12 (AFP)—Friends and relatives of a top Burmese pro-democracy party worker who died in detention say they are sceptical of military intelligence claims that he committed suicide, Rangoon-based diplomats said Monday.

Relatives say that when Maung Ko, 52, was arrested on October 23 he was in good health but when his family collected his body late last week the left side of his face and neck were severely bruised and his left leg was broken.

"He was a very strong person and not the type to commit suicide," a friend told diplomats.

The family also claimed that the ruling military junta forced them to hold the funeral immediately to avoid the gathering of a large crowd. "They had wanted to keep the body for five days but they were told that they must hold the funeral on Sunday. Even so a lot of people still turned up," a diplomat said.

According to the official report, Mr. Maung Ko was found hanging in his cell in Ye Kyi Aing interrogation camp on the outskirts of the capital early Thursday morning. Officials said he had hanged himself, using the blanket on his bed.

Mr. Maung Ko's family, who had not been allowed to see him following his arrest, said the next word they received was the instruction to go to Rangoon General Hospital to identify the body.

Mr. Maung Ko's arrest last month was the latest in a series of sweeps by the ruling military junta against the National League for Democracy (NLD), which looked set for power after sweeping general elections in May.

Mr. Maung Ko, a former civil servant, was a senior NLD organiser and chairman of the party's Central Workers' Committee.

Sources inside Burma said he had spoken to friends only days before his arrest of trying to escape to Thailand. "Only a couple of days before he was picked up he had spoken about fleeing the country. After what has happened it was a tragedy he did not," one Rangoon-based observer said.

News of his death comes only days after the London-based human rights organisation Amnesty International released a special report on Burma claiming widespread torture in the detention centres. The report said the military had detention centres throughout the country "in which torture and ill-treatment appear to be routinely applied by the interrogators."

Amnesty made special mention of the Ye Kyi Aing camp, near the capital's airport. "Prisoners taken there are reportedly always blindfolded and held and interrogated under conditions which are intended to disorient them," said the report.

Scores of NLD leaders and organisers as well as members of other political parties demanding a return to democracy have been arrested in recent weeks on orders of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), which took control of the country in the 1988 coup.

Since the general elections the SLORC has increased pressure on all political parties, climaxing in last month's raids in which most of the NLD leadership was arrested. "There are only four Central Committee members still free," said an NLD organiser from southern Burma on a secret visit to Bangkok last week. He said that since the recent arrests the party was in total disarray.

---

## Saw Maung Addresses Public Servants in Pegu

*BK1211042090 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Excerpts] Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] left Yangon [Rangoon] by military aircraft at 0750 on 11 November and arrived at Pegu Division's Khitaya airport at 0845. The senior general was accompanied by Lieutenant General Phone Myint, minister of home and religious affairs; Major General Tin U, SLORC secretary-2; Brigadier General Thein Win, air chief of staff; Brigadier General Myo Thant, director of signals of the Ministry of Defense; Brigadier General Kyaw Win, director of the Medical Corps; Colonel Than Tun, deputy director of Defense Services Intelligence; and responsible officials of the SLORC Office. [passage omitted]

From Khitaya Yeiktha, the senior general and his party proceeded by motorcade to the Shwesandaw Pagoda Trustees Board Office in Prome where they were welcomed by the trustees. [passage omitted] At 1215, Senior General Saw Maung had a meeting with the chairmen of the law and order restoration councils and heads of departments in Prome township zone and Prome township. Senior General Saw Maung gave a speech.

[Begin Saw Maung recording] I will not speak long because I have already spoken quite a number of times. You must understand that I say things only because it has become essential for me to speak out. Whatever I have done is not without rhyme or reason. I am a man of principles, and I do things accordingly. What I am doing today is for the country. The things I do are to protect the country from dangers.

If we look at history, ancient history that is, it will take too long. If we look at the efforts for independence, we look at what was done under British rule, for instance, the Do-Bama organization and others. We will understand if we read about them. We can also understand what happened within the Thakin Organization if we read. These are the never-ending things. Where then do we start the final efforts to gain independence? Of course, it will be all right to say that the struggle for independence started when independence was lost. If we choose a certain outstanding period to speak about, we will have to say it is the time of the Thirty Comrades [the first thirty men chosen to undergo training in Japan to fight for independence]. The shortest period of history regarding independence struggle in Myanmar is the time of the Thirty Comrades, who were born of the people through collective and consolidated efforts during difficult times.

If we look back at other events in history, it will be the longest history. When did man come to Myanmar? The specialists should work this out for themselves. If we look at history only on the basis of the Thirty Comrades and if we are to assume that Myanmar gained independence because of the Thirty Comrades, then the Thirty

Comrades is the core force of Myanmar. The Defense Services were born from that core force and continue to exist until today. In other words, the Defense Services have always been there. They were there throughout efforts for independence and also after independence protecting the nation from the perils that emerged from time to time. A similar situation arose again in 1988, and everybody knows the Defense Services had to control the situation. The year 1988 was not so long ago, and whatever happened then cannot be forgotten. Whatever I have done was so there would be no blemish either in the nation's history or in my own personal history.

The Defense Services are the core force of the nation, and they in turn are born from the people. It is essential to understand this recurring cycle of thought. I understand that we cannot be divorced from the people. We are also constantly teaching the Defense Services to understand this.

Today some say we are in student affairs. Well, if we look carefully, there are some [former students] in my Defense Services, too. If we look about, we will see that some people present were in a student crisis. Let me cite as an example the 7 July affair [the first killing of students at Rangoon University by the then military government in 1962]. Well, you do not have to look far, as there is someone before you. For instance, Colonel Soe Win, the tactical operations commander here, was a university student at that time. Hence, we need to understand that sort of thing regarding students today as well. They still clamor today about 7 July. Whatever the students did in the struggle for independence was different. If they continue doing this sort of thing even after independence, when will it all end?

Some say they want to reopen the schools. I will mention this while on the subject. I am not going to say whether I want to reopen the schools or to keep them closed. Students want to return to school, parents want the schools reopened, and teachers want to teach. If you believe conditions are right to reopen the schools, then reopen them. You do not have to ask permission from us. Just tell us that you can reopen the schools and that the students will not cause disturbances. If teachers, parents, and students undertake this, it may mean the schools can be reopened. I refer only to this region, because on a national scale, authorities in charge of the respective regions should work it out. I have said many times before that the Defense Services have assumed responsibility (?only for a transition period between eras).

What is the key responsibility the Defense Services must deal with? It is insurgency. If there is any insurgency in the country, they must quell it. To make it easier to understand, I would like to say it is armed insurgency that we tackle. After tackling the armed insurgency... [changes thought]. Prome was once under the People's Volunteer Organization. It has also been under the Burma Communist Party [BCP]. For instance, if we look back, we can see the efforts made then to build the Red power around Paukkaung. These things took place not too long ago. We should read the book: The Last Days of Thakin Than Tun. Did you read it? How can we forget those things.

The BCP structure broke down at the border, but they rebuilt it in Mandalay. We have already published books on these issues. Why should we forget? Why do the BBC and the VOA not broadcast on the BBC Politburo? Just study them yourselves. Have they ever broadcast about it?

I heard something very briefly just before I came here on the hijacking of a Thai International aircraft and landing in Calcutta. Once there, demands were made. Release a certain person, hand the power over to a civilian government, and so forth. What are they doing? I go on, on my own path, regardless of who abuses me. There is no need for anyone to give us orders or directives. Let me tell you quite frankly, the public service personnel, that if you are going to do your work by listening to that sort of thing, you are also going to be in trouble. If you are inclined to believe that only the BBC and the VOA tell the truth... [changes thought]. I never lie. I have never once lied throughout my career. I work with discipline and abide by rules. I never lie to others, and I hate anyone lying to me. Last week I said something in Bassein. I asked: How long am I going to be lied to?

We hear some untruths going around today. There are times when I have to say things in advance, and at times I have to say things on short notice. I said this before, I think, in my speech at the function of the Defense Ministry on 7 September 1990. Then, I talked about what the Elections Commission should do, what the political parties and organizations should do, and what election candidates should do, for instance, the submission of election expenses. I also discussed political parties. [passage omitted]

I also discussed election expenses. I talked about the law—Article 81. They should understand by now. I mean, they did submit their expenses under oath. This means they are making true statements and that they do not lie. If someone is lying, he is not lying to me but to the court. If someone makes a misstatement, even if it is only to a judge or a court, he is committing fraud. They should be aware of this. This is what the law sees. Submitting an expense account does not mean submitting only the expenses. What must be accounted for is not just separate accounts for the expenses or the income, but both the expenses and the income. Why am I saying this? I know some people who were elected have submitted their accounts at the courts under oath. I looked at them, and I see only the expenses being submitted. Some say they only spent some 750 kyat—the lowest figure. [passage omitted] Some spent between 30,000 and 40,000 kyat. You will see if you look. Well, these people had better clear these things up, if they can. You must notice these things. I am telling you this so you, as responsible personnel, will know how to look for things. [passage omitted]

I will continue to work in accordance with the law and with the orders starting with 1/88 issued by the SLORC when it assumed power. Among the hijacker's demands I heard this morning were the revoking of martial law and handing power over to a civilian government. I have already said this process [preceding word in English] should be cleared up first. [sentence as heard] Then we can continue working on the steps underlined in Declaration 1/90. [Words indistinct], I do not care about the threats being made against me. In the same way, I will have to warn that it will spell trouble for the people who are misled by or follow in the steps of those people. I am saying this only so you all will understand. You should read more. You in the police force also have your own code of honor. You have to practice accordingly. You will have to do what we order. Let us know if someone opposes what you are doing.

We have said many times already that the gathering of more than five people is prohibited, but only when that gathering is made with the intent to cause disturbances. There are many ordinary meetings, such as in merit-making activities. There are also more than five people in the market, why should I be against that? There are many people in the movie theaters. Why should I say something against that? These are the things we should be aware of. [passage omitted]

Let me call on you to read, study, and give thought to Declaration 1/90. That is the path we will take. It is in this newspaper too. [passage omitted] Let me explain martial law because you, the police personnel, the judges, and the legal officials also do not know all about it. This is because it is only practiced by the military, and only the military has the right to use it.

In conclusion, I would like to say that all of you have attended training courses, such as political training and orientation trainings. [sentence indistinct]. Let me talk about that. The so-called political science you people have been trained in is inferior to our military science. In other words, military tactics and military strategy are superior to political tactics and political strategy. You should understand what I mean by what I have said so far. In political tactics, there are such things as dialogue, but in our military science, there is no such thing as dialogue. Why? Because dialogue only concerns the political people. I have already said I am not going to engage in the political process because I have chosen the military path.

Someone might say: Look friend, please do not shoot. Well, that is not the way it works. Well, you should understand by what I mean. How can there be [words indistinct] between us and the insurgents? There is no reason for a dialogue with me. I have already spoken about this. I am not a person who can accept proposals such as resolving issues through political means. I am not a political party. This I have already said, and it is not good to repeat things again and again.

On the other hand, there are many people in the political parties today who earlier worked as our superiors. That is how I view things, and I understand them, too. I know the details. If you think you know them, let me say I know more than you. For instance, I have worked under retired Brigadier General Aung Gyi [leader of Union Nationals Democracy Party] and retired Brigadier General Aung Shwe [the present leading executive of the National League for Democracy] as a junior regimental intelligence officer at [words indistinct]. I am citing an example. I also know others in the other organizations. I also know the people who were elected on behalf of the so-called victorious party that would be leading the state. On your part, you will know about things only in your township. I know [words indistinct]. I saw many instances of lies written in the personal histories that were submitted. How can I hand the country over to such people? If you think about this and if, when rereading old newspapers, you recall Dr. Maung Maung's speeches at the extraordinary party congress—you may not have heard about them—how could I consider delivering power into the hands of people who only join the side that is winning?

Let me discuss something else. There are some opinions against the Defense Services. How do they regard the Defense Services? They say the forces belong to General Ne Win. I am sure you know about this. Therefore, they say the Defense Services must be reformed after dismantling them. They say the Defenses Services must be beheaded [top ranks removed] and only the torso [lower ranks] should remain. We have proof of this. I have permitted, however, these parties to continue. The parties concerned will know what I am talking about even though you do not. What must I do then? Why can they not consider something for us, for these [top] ranks? That is what I want to ask.

There is one more thing I heard this morning. The hijackers said joint ventures with us should be stopped. Just consider what they said. Did we not bring in the joint ventures because the people had demanded them? I cannot drill for oil myself. That is why I set up joint ventures. We have already explained the profit-sharing ratios in the newspapers. They ask us to stop the market economy and [words indistinct]. In which direction do they want us to go now? I think about this. That so-called Moe Thee Zun is at the Thai-Burma border together with the Karen National Union, and he is the chairman of the All Burma Students' Democratic Front. The other one on the western side at (Moechan) [in India] is Mahn Myint Saing. So the plane in Thailand is hijacked to Calcutta, and those demands have come out. What do they mean? We are continuing our work, and we will explain when the time is right. We also have information about that.

Most important are the public service personnel [words indistinct]. That is all. [end recording] [passage omitted]

## Saw Maung Speaks on UN Official's Visit

*BK1311060790 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Excerpts] Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], and members of his entourage, who are in Magwe, visited Myathalon Pagoda at 1700 on 11 November where they were welcomed by the pagoda trustees and school teachers. [passage omitted]

At 0530 on 12 November, Senior General Saw Maung, in the company of Major General Tun Kyi, commander of the Central Military Command; Colonel Hla Myint Swe, commander of the 88th Light Infantry Division; and Colonel Myint Wai, chairman of the Magwe Division Law and Order Restoration Council, visited the Magyibin meditation center and paid his respects to the abbot, Reverend U Kaythara. [passage omitted]

At 0910, Senior General Saw Maung held a meeting at the Magwe city hall with the chairmen of law and order restoration councils and heads of departments at Magwe divisional, township zone, and township levels. Senior General Saw Maung gave a speech at the meeting.

[Begin recording] I came here because of what the reverend abbots said to me when I was paying my respects to them earlier. They said a person who is in charge should know what is going on in the region. Perhaps this is a coincidence, because what I plan to say here is about this region. [passage omitted] For some time I have been considering whether some of what I am about to say here should be said or not. [passage omitted]

Our country attained independence on 4 January 1948, and this is known to all. When our country became independent, we had no foreign exchange whatsoever; of course, we could have printed Myanmar currency notes; I will provide proof of this. Some of the facts (?will be explained at) the news conferences, while others (?will be) published in news articles.

How did imperialist Britain treat our country when it attained independence? We were asked if we would continue to remain in the Commonwealth. The treatment was different for a Commonwealth member and a nonmember. When we said we were not remaining in the Commonwealth, they asked us to repay the debts, and this is common knowledge. Of course, I cannot help it if someone pretends not to know about this. If we had remained in the Commonwealth, there might not have been any need to repay the debts. People at that time knew about this. We have already published the list of repayable debts in the newspapers. For instance, Japan took over Myanmar and gave us sham independence, and I have dealt with this matter too. The Myanmar citizens had to pay a fee to the British Government which had fled to Simla to escape war and which did not govern Myanmar. [passage omitted] What do they mean by that? Just think about it, that is history.

All of us know about the following matters and some have been discussed by me too. After independence, when the British returned, all the Japanese currency notes ceased to be legal tender. I do not know the amount that was printed, but there may be people who know about it.

People today exaggerate problems too much. Remember the saying, Htaung Ma-le The-kaw [describing durability of a Japanese currency note: It stands without falling; one can use it even to scoop sand]. (?Fish paste mixed with jaggery cost 450). There are people who remember this. Although I was there too, I was still young. Why don't the people who complain about the high prices today ponder the situation then? We did not import goods from any country during the Japanese era. People in this region know this, and I know it too. Only the very lucky ones (?were able to eat) just the broken grains of rice. Shirts were made from embroidered tablecloths. Pa-so [male wrap-around skirts] were woven from coarse fibers, which are getting scarce today. They used to be abundant in the old days, in the central region. We had to pound the plants, [words indistinct], before weaving and wearing them. When the British returned, the prices [words indistinct]. These are the things that should be remembered.

When our country attained independence we had not a single cent of foreign exchange. What ideology and system were we going to choose then? These are things that should be studied. It is in Dr. Maung Maung's book. What is important is that there was no foreign exchange then. The insurgents at that time were the BCP [Burma Communist Party]. The KNU [Karen National Union] and the KNDO [Karen National Defense Organization] were the other problems. I will explain only a little, otherwise (?it might take too long). You should take time to put the pieces together and think.

Because we did not have any foreign exchange, the question was how to get it. I will explain a little to you because this is something not recorded in history. Without foreign exchange how could, say, a cameraman [preceding word in English] try to earn it? The man who was the prime minister then could not earn foreign exchange either. That was when Myanmar was being founded and efforts were being made just after independence.

There were two people who helped obtain foreign exchange. If you ask who these two people were, I will have to say one was Bo Setkya and the other was General Ne Win, then chief of staff of the Defense Services. If you (?are not clear about this), ask U San Maung, who is now a member of the Elections Commission and was then the treasury officer. I only talk about truth; I have sought out this information. [passage omitted] I asked him who was involved in this effort, and U San Maung said a U.S. citizen was involved. Who is that U.S. citizen? He is the friend of retired General Ne Win, Mr. (Dan Rousseau).

I found out about these things studying about General Ne Win. Do you know what we call that U.S. citizen? We call him Uncle (Dan Rousseau). This great person comes to Myanmar quite often to have a meeting. He came to me in (?March) 1989, [words indistinct] and came and explained to us the attitude of the Americans as well as his attitude. He said he went to the U.S. Embassy and met the then U.S. ambassador, Mr. Burton Levin. He told me that he had told the ambassador his views toward Myanmar were wrong.

Because he knew I was interested in golf, he gave me some videotapes of golf lessons. I have not, however, viewed those yet, that is how I have to act. I still have not seen them yet, even though they are in my hands. What I have told you is a record in history. Why I am telling you this is because there is a joint oil exploration venture with a U.S. concern in Myanmar today, I think, it is Amoco. The effort to bring that company into Myanmar was made by that Uncle (Dan Rousseau). This was something done since the era of the Lanzin Party by Chairman General Ne Win, our chief of general staff of the Defense Services. What I am doing today is simply continuing what was done then. I will only talk about it this much.

Let me talk about the other things. Among you—all [word indistinct], all departmental staff workers, all teachers present here—will be Buddhists, Christians, and Muslims. When a person dies, there is the tradition of having funeral rites. When that person is a Buddhist, the Buddhist Tharanagon rites are used; for Christians, they go to church and pray; and for Muslims, they do [words indistinct]. These are done by tradition. But there was a certain person who died, where both Christian prayers and Buddhist Tharanagon rites were performed. Will you believe it if I tell you this? You may not believe it. But it is true; it happened in our Myanmar. If you ask me who it was that had both the Christian and Buddhist rites performed, it was Daw Khin Kyi [mother of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi]. As I have said earlier, I did wonder whether this should be revealed or not. I know so much. If I tell all I know there will be so much confusion, but these are the things that cannot go without being told.

Regarding Daw Khin Kyi, I want to ask these questions. Daw Khin Kyi was from Myaungmya. Who were her parents? What was their religion? What religion was she professing? When did she become a Buddhist? Buddhism is [words indistinct]. I had to be very careful when I speak about these. When I went to Bassein I spoke about it. But the recorder was not good and the recording was not very clear. I do not take notes down, I talk at random about what is on my mind. [passage omitted] I am not trying to slander Daw Khin Kyi and her family, I am only talking about what I know. [passage omitted]

What type of a person am I? I have already said that I do not like being lied to. I will not lie, so please don't lie too. What are we going to do? I have already explained the path that should be taken. Let me say another thing at this point. [passage omitted] There are things being said about us by organizations. They say it is going to be dragged on and on. They use a particular term, what was it? Yes, time frame [preceding two words in English]. They ask for a time frame and want to know when a national convention will be held. You may hear about it. You may not know about it here, but in Yangon [Rangoon] that term, time frame, is being used. I have already said that what I say is as good as a promise. I have said that you should do what should be done first: clear election expenses. Why are you asking for a time frame from us before fishing for what you should do first. So, let me ask this then. It was the same thing before the elections. Demands were made for quick elections. After elections, they want a quick transfer of power.

Yesterday, they clamored about the same thing. (?You may hear about it). Yesterday morning's BBC broadcast differed from the Myanmar Broadcasting Service, and I have instructed people in Yangon to do something about it [words indistinct]. You will know about it then. What are they doing? I have talked to you about what type of person former U.S. Ambassador Burton Levin was, because I read about him in book. So, the situation in our country is such. It is necessary to be able to see things.

As the opportunity arises, the matters regarding colleges ... [changes thought]. It is the same with the college here in Magwe. I will say it. I already discussed it in Prome last night. Well, in your Magwe also, students ... [changes thought]. Well, I have already spoken about the students too. I have said that we consider them as our own children. This I have already said. But if they treat us in the same light as the ABSDF [All Burma Students' Democratic Front] does, then it will not be good. Let me say that here [passage indistinct]. I have already said that. No, we will not tolerate armed insurrection. I will take this opportunity to stress that they should not resort to disturbances. Students will be the nation's leaders one day.

I will talk about [words indistinct]. The Human Rights Commission person that just left yesterday, [words indistinct] one Japanese lady. A lady by the name of Ogata came. According to her original plans she was to go to Mandalay, in addition to Yangon; she had also planned to go to Pagan and Nyaung-U. She did not fulfill her plans. We did not prevent her from going. She freely visited, asked questions, and saw things herself. We told her what we wanted to say, and she must grant us permission to say them.

I will tell you something. She asked how long it took for the construction of the rope bridge at Dagon Myothit [new satellite town near Rangoon where employees have been given plots of land for housing purposes], and we answered truthfully that it took three months. She said [words indistinct].

Next she arrived at Myaing Haywun Park near Mayangon. She again asked how long it took to construct the park. We answered five months. This too she said [words instinct]. If she said [words indistinct] although she saw it with her own eyes, then I have no comments. It is difficult, very difficult.

The other day I received credentials from the French ambassador. I received them at 0930 [words indistinct]. He arrived in late October. I took time to talk to him. I said the time that I received his credentials was 0930 and things he had been believing and hearing before that time were all wrong. Hence, I told him if you want to understand us, the Myanmar people, or the Myanmar mentality [preceding two words rendered in English]—previously we said Burmese mentality—he should read the WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY which carried the advice given to me by the Reverend Mingun Sayadaw. He may have been in Myanmar for few days, but he does not read the newspaper. [passage indistinct] he put it in his pocket. [words indistinct] I told him. When I said that—I guess he had not read the newspaper—he took the newspaper also. He did not even ask permission. I have nothing to say, I just told him to read that. So, I really do not know what they—the ambassadors themselves—are interested in. Such a [words indistinct]. What sort of an attitude are they adopting toward our country? An ambassador is somebody appointed by the government of his country. He is also a public servant. What is the attitude with which they look at us. We are not their underlings or under their influence. There is no need for me to do as they tell us. There is no reason for me to care too. Every time you see a Caucasian, do not think he knows everything. That is what I want to say. [words indistinct] the material things that they have manufactured, and (?say, yes it is good). I have discussed something like this before, regarding computers. A computer is something made by man. We cannot make that yet, we have not reached the stage of making computers. But, If we want to reach that stage, and we want to be in the modern era, we must make efforts. Efforts must be made (?to make computers). [words indistinct] silicon, they call it chips. Chips are nothing but sand. Right? [passage omitted]

Anyway, I said that to the French ambassador. [sentence indistinct]. Well, they are the member nation of the [word indistinct] (?coordinating group on Myanmar) [words indistinct]. I told him to think about it. If you want to know about the mentality of the Myanmar you should read that. That was what I told him. We have some debts to settle with their nation. Only recently, Francois Mitterrand said something about wiping out the debts regarding the LDC's [least developed countries]. So, I told him that because your country has the intention to do that, you should try to implement that. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Later, the senior general cordially greeted those present at the meeting, and proceeded to the Natmauk Yeiktha. [passage omitted]

## Saw Maung Visits Minbu, Addresses Workers

*BK1311095990 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Excerpts] Senior General Saw Maung and his entourage flew from Magwe to Minbu's Mann oilfields by helicopter at 1140 on 12 November. [passage omitted] At 1210, Senior General Saw Maung had a meeting at the workers recreation center with law and order restoration councils and township-level departmental workers in Minbu township zone and Minbu township. The senior general then gave a speech.

[Begin Saw Maung recording] I have come here after saying what I wanted to say in Magwe earlier. What I am about to say is a continuation of my speech in Magwe. [passage omitted]

What I say is from a historical viewpoint and is fact. The People's Volunteer Organization [PVO] separated into White and Yellow factions. That did happen. It is also true that the White faction went underground. Today, the PVO still exists or has emerged again. Why did the PVO go underground then? Why has it emerged today to clamor for democracy?

I say these things as a member of the Defense Services and [words indistinct]. When Chairman U Ne Win retired—when the state leader retired—there were struggles for that position. It was very difficult to work. I witnessed it and knew about it. I talked about it last night too. I said some of the people were my superiors before. I will [words indistinct]. For instance, people like U Kyi Maung were my commanders before. [passage indistinct] The people in the PVO today were my regimental commanders and acquaintances. Why are they saying these things against us now? What are they doing? Why have they ganged up with the organization that is fighting us? Why (?are they attacking) us? Let me ask this question: What about their organizations? Are they stable? You may not know, but I found out only before I came here that quite a number of political parties have signed a pledge saying they will abide by our Declaration 1/90—for instance, the National League for Democracy. I will talk a little today. (?I feel I must say it). It has agreed to abide by Declaration 1/90. (?Following it, I think,) the PVO also signed the pledge. The National Democracy Party has also signed the pledge. That splintered group [League for Democracy and Peace founded by former Prime Minister U Nu now under detention] has also signed, but not as a political party, saying that it will abide by the declaration [words indistinct]. As far as I know, our... [changes thought] the National Unity Party has also signed it. The other organizations have also signed it. Only yesterday the Union Nationals Democracy Party of Brigadier General Aung Gyi signed it.

What are they saying now? They now ask for a time frame. [preceding two words in English]. How can I give a time frame? I explained yesterday that [words indistinct]. They are not doing what should be done but are asking us to work within a time frame. What do (?they mean by that?) Don't do that. [words indistinct]

So, you, educated people, better (?think) among yourselves. We have given you places to stay, and sold you food to eat. I heard at (?a place) earlier that the rice price is 11 kyat in Magwe. It means that is [words indistinct]. Today, the state is distributing rice to the public service personnel. What does that mean? What kind of a system is that? Please think among yourselves. The lodgings that the staff workers of the oil fields and the Health Department particularly get are all owned by the state. Do you really think you all will be allowed to stay on under the system that you want? I have already explained what I am. All of you, please consider this carefully, very carefully. [passage omitted]

We have already said that times have changed. I want to say this here. I have discussed once the question of man or principle—whether the principle is good and man the implementer is bad or the man is good and the principle is bad. [passage omitted] We are all human beings. What is important is for us, the human beings, not to be bad and to try to be good. [passage omitted]

I want to ask you one thing, although I already know the answer. I will not give you the answer, but the people concerned who know can give you the answer. General Aung San was the most well-known personality in the struggle for independence. He is also the person that everyone accepts as a father of the nation.

Once there were two people who were not happy with the way General Aung San was doing things and asked General Ne Win to take his place after removing General Aung San. Do you believe what I say? This is my own personal history. Those people are still alive today, and therefore I will not talk about it. [passage omitted]

Just now, the divisional commander in Mandalay gave me this. I will have to talk about this matter because the nation does not know about it yet. Let me read it out.

Mandalay Lay-Pyin Lay-Yat Sangha Samaggi Union
Resolution 17/10.
Meeting held at the Kutdaung [Fighting Peacock] camp:

1. To bring greater attention to the profundity of Patani Kawzana Kan [boycott against rulers permitted under Vinaya code of ethics of monks] and to make it more effective.
2. In the same way as Ashin Devada was boycotted under Pakataniya Kan, ruling by the order of the Buddha when Buddha was alive, that Pakataniya Kan boycott must be enforced against the different levels of the Sangha Nayaka Committees [leading monk bodies] which thrive on the food offered by the Ma-Sa-La [Burma Socialist Program Party], as well as against the different levels of the Law and Order Restoration Councils. The boycott must be done in such a way that it will go down in history.
3. To instigate a momentous boycott against the government sponsored Pali Pattamapyan religious examinations. The effort must be in such a way that it goes down in history.
4. The restructuring of the new Defense Force shall be as follows: Urge a restructuring of the Defense Force that excludes all the present high-ranking officials, from colonel and above.

The other matters concern religion, but this issue concerns me. I have already discussed this somewhere, about beheading the Defense Force [leaving out the top brass] and taking the torso [the low-ranking members] only. This is the proof [sound of hand hitting paper] of what I have been saying.

The paper continues:

5. When the era of our democratic government comes, we shall work toward providing worthy positions to those in the jungle who are on the side of the people. This concerns yesterday's hijacking. Just think about this.
6. Student revolutionaries and martyrs shall be honored.
7. Demand the abolition of all levels of Sangha Nayaka Committees.
8. Every thought must be given and every effort made to create difficulties and hardships for the present State Law and Order Restoration Council, or the fascist government.
9. This eight-point resolution is hereby ratified in commemoration of the eight Ariya [highly moral] persons present.

[Words indistinct] what I said. Just continue to think about it yourselves. If I have to speak, there will be many to talk about. There are many other things that I can talk about.

I study religions. I have been to foreign countries, and I am not a dullard. So, let's just talk about public service personnel.

Please follow the rules and disciplines for public service personnel, and please make full use of your capability for the country. Are you shirking work or not? Please try to find out by the methods I discussed earlier. There is a saying that you are bound to say the wrong thing if you talk too much. Things cannot be left unsaid, however; that is my life. Please try to put yourself in my shoes. I will end here. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### Saw Maung Warns of 'Imperialists' in Message

*BK1111094090 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], sent a message on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the National Day of Myanmar today—11 November 1990, the 10th day of the waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1352 Myanmar era. The message reads:

Dear people of all the national races:

Today is the 70th anniversary of the National Day. I take this opportunity to send you all a message, because the essence of National Day has a profound and signficant meaning, particularly under the prevailing situation in the state.

To explain the meaning of National Day, it was an occasion on which the students of the Yangon [Rangoon] College launched a boycott movement at the Shwedagon Pagoda on 5 December 1920—the 10th waning moon of Tazungmon, 1282 Myanmar era—to protest the the Yangon University Act. The students' boycott was not only an attack on the colonial education system but also a protest against the political restrictions, economic exploitation, and the one-sided oppression under the bureaucratic administrative machinery of the colonialists which they could not stand any longer.

This boycott movement was the first open and practical political struggle against the British colonialists and imperialists by Myanmar. Therefore, of all the struggles against the colonialists and imperialists, the National Day represents and signifies a struggle with a great tradition.

The British imperialists captured lower Myanmar on 20 December 1882 and occupied the whole of Myamnar on 1 June 1886, turning all the Myanmar people into slaves. From that time onwards, the British imperialists made huge profits by robbing, seizing, and exploiting all the natural resources in Myanmar, such as rice, teak, and oil.

During the period of nearly 100 years, they monopolized, produced, used, and sold countless amounts of precious natural resources, such as teak and timber, minerals, and gems. They also exploited the people through various means while oppressing and torturing them politically and through the administrative system.

Goods from England were boycotted then because of the oppression and exploitation of the British imperialists. A kind of national movement calling on all the Myanmar nationals to don only national costumes was also going on then, and organizations were formed and movements launched with political consciousness for the perpetuation, propagation, and purification of the Sasana [Buddhism].

Therefore, the 1920 boycott was an alert call for the people to begin a struggle for the independence of Myanmar. This further led to the birth of revolutionary forces and spread the spirit of patriotism. That is why the boycott was referred to as a movement that oriented the struggle toward the independence of Myanmar.

Today, imperialists are taking advantage of the difficulties and the hardships of Myanmar and are striving by all means to reestablish their domination and rule of Myanmar under a new form of colonialism. In particular, they are striving through various means and making use of the turncoats within the country to cause the disintegration of the solidarity of all the national races, to sow discord and disunity within the Defense Services and to bring about the disintegration of the state.

Therefore, people of all the national races should remind themselves of the deep and true essence of this occasion and to resist and repulse with a sense of patriotism the dangers posed by imperialism. Therefore, in my message on this auspicious occasion, I urge all of you, the people of all the national races, to hold high the three main causes—nondisintegration of the union, nondisintegration of national solidiarity, and perpetuating sovereignty—and to work under the leadership of the SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council] in resisting and repulsing the dangers posed by imperialism.

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

## Malaysia

### Vice Premier Hopes No War Between U.S., Iraq

*BK1211045990 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0425 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 12 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia hopes the Gulf crisis will not result in a war between the United States and Iraq, Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba said. He said as a United Nations (UN) Security Council member, Malaysia wanted the two sides to avoid war to prevent losses even if this might benefit some countries because of the consequences of the crisis.

"Though we dislike Iraq's occupation of Kuwait, Malaysia clearly wants a war to be averted," he said Sunday night.

Malaysia did gain from one aspect of the Gulf crisis but other countries had to suffer losses, he said. For instance, Ghafar said, the country's output of oil had risen from 500,000 to 600,000 barrels a day and was able to sell it at an increased price. However, Malaysia's palm oil could not be exported to Iraq because of the UN embargo, he added.

Ghafar reiterated that Malaysia would continue with its foreign policy of neutrality because it desired world peace.

### Mahathir Agrees Only to UN Force on Iraq

*BK1111132790 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Malaysia disagrees with the action of a group of countries to force Iraq to get out of Kuwait. The prime minister says Malaysia will only agree to the United Nations taking such action. The Islamic Conference Organization cannot play this role either. However, if the United Nations agrees that the matter must be settled by fellow Arab countries, Malaysia will give its consent.

## Singapore

### French Prime Minister Begins Official Visit

*BK1011013590 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] The French prime minister, Mr. Michel Rocard, this afternoon called on Mr. Lee Kuan Yew at the Istana [Presidential Palace]. Mr. Rocard is here on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of Mr. Lee. The French prime minister was met by Mr. Lee and given a ceremonial welcome at the Istana. Mr. Rocard and his delegation will call on President and Mrs. Wee Kim Wee tomorrow.

### Meets With Lee Kuan Yew

*BK1111011190 Hong Kong AFP in English 2243 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Singapore, Nov 10 (AFP)—Both Singapore and France agreed the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait must not stand and that it was in the interest of world peace that the United Nations Security Council resolutions be upheld.

Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew told his French counterpart Michel Rocard that disorder and instability would be widespread if Iraq still managed to retain control over Kuwait. Mr. Lee said that if the unity of the five permanent members of the Security Council was sustained and if overwhelming forces could be brought to face down Iraq on behalf of the international community, Iraq would recognise that it had no choice but to withdraw from Kuwait. "It is in the interest of world peace and stability that the U.N. Security Council prevails," Mr. Lee continued.

The Singapore leader was speaking at a dinner he hosted in honour of Mr. Rocard at the Istana Presidential Palace Saturday. Mr. Rocard said that France also supported the U.N. resolutions aimed at bringing peace not only to the Gulf but also to Cambodia. Both leaders also expressed a favourable and successful conclusion to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations. Mr. Rocard said France would like to see more free trade and a more equitable distribution of wealth among poor and rich countries.

Mr. Lee pointed out that the Uruguay Round of GATT trade talks was important to world prosperity and asked Mr. Rocard to "recognise the equally profound concerns of the Asia-Pacific countries that the stable and open international trading system should not be jeopardised."

He said it would be ironic and even tragic to have the talks fail at a time when the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China had realized their systems were flawed and wanted to join GATT. With the changing world order, Mr. Rocard believed that Europe and Southeast Asia would become "poles of political stability and economic dynamism, whose ties should be drawn closer." He did not think that French and European businesses would become so engrossed in the affairs of their own continent that they would neglect Asia.

On Cambodia, Mr. Rocard said France intended to spare no effort in the search for peace. Mr. Lee hoped that all parties to the war realised that the only realistic solution laid in the U.N.- supervised elections under the the Supreme National Council (SNC), which is currently deadlocked over its composition and chairmanship.

Turning to bilateral trade ties which "are becoming more substantial", the French premier said that they have been growing by 35 per cent a year for the last four years and high-level visits between officials and businessmen of the two countries have also increased.

Mr. Rocard, who was in the Republic for a two-day official visit at the invitation of Mr. Lee who himself visited France in May as part of a European tour before stepping down November 28, leaves Sunday for Tokyo to attend Emperor Akihito's enthronement.

### Holds News Conference

*BK1111011390 Hong Kong AFP in English 2253 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Singapore, Nov 10 (AFP)—There were other options to ending the Gulf crisis than going to war, although a military solution cannot be excluded, French Prime Minister Michel Rocard said Saturday.

Answering questions at a news conference, Mr. Rocard reiterated France's position that economic sanctions must be maintained on Iraq so that President Saddam Husayn would be forced to accept the United Nations conditions.

One condition is Iraq's total withdrawal from Kuwait, which it invaded on August 2. Mr. Rocard also referred to the causes which he said made the Iraqi leader invade Kuwait, such as the Iraqi need for access to the sea, its heavy debts and control of disputed oilfields. He quashed any hope of settling these problems, saying that none of them was possible until the Iraqis withdraw completely from Kuwait.

He reiterated that France did not make any deal with Baghdad in connection with the release of all French hostages from Iraq and Kuwait.

Turning to Indochina, Mr. Rocard said the first Paris international conference on Cambodia was encouraging at finding some sort of balance or equilibrium which could be struck.

The next stage was for the four Cambodian factions to go into more details and to decide what they hoped the Supreme National Council (SNC) should be.

The parties to the 12-year-old Cambodian conflict had agreed in Jakarta in September to the formation of the SNC whose progress has since been deadlocked over the issue of its composition and chairmanship. But Mr.

Rocard said he was optimistic that a solution would be found as "time is running out for everyone."

He also argued that it was necessary for France to possess nuclear armaments as France felt "threatened" by other countries's possession of such arms.

"Peace for the last 45 years is due to the nuclear deterrent," he said and vowed to continue nuclear testing in the South Pacific as long as was necessary.

Mr. Rocard pledged that as soon as the nuclear military superpowers reduced their arsenal by half or three-quarters, France would not waste a single day in following suit.

### Further Comments on Gulf

*LD1011130390 Paris Antenne 2 Television in French 1200 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Michel Rocard is visiting Singapore. He spoke about the Gulf crisis. The situation is so tense, the prime minister says, that military action could be taken. Listen to his analysis of the crisis:

[Begin recording, Rocard in progress] ...unresolved problems. Iraq has a big debt which could have been treated or examined in normal circumstances. Iraq has no access to the sea and has for a long time complained about it. This is a problem that could be treated through diplomatic channels. There are territorial disputes on the ownership of oilfields. This, too, could be treated. But none of this is possible as long as an end has not been put to the occupation of Kuwait—that is, the occupation of one state by another in peacetime—and as along as all hostages are not released. While these two United Nations Security Council conditions are not negotiable, with their implementation or with the firm announcement of their implementation over an indisputable agenda, a diplomatic procedure leading to a solution of the crisis could be worked out. First, we think this remains possible and, second, naturally desirable. [end recording]

### Concludes Visit

*BK1111114890 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] The French prime minister, Mr. Michel Rocard, has left Singapore. He was in the Republic for a two-day official visit at the invitation of the prime minister. During his stay, the French leader held talks with Mr. Lee Kuan Yew and the first deputy prime minister, Mr. Goh Chok Tong. He also called on President Wee Kim Wee.

## Communist Fugitives Say Hope To Return Home

*BK0811120990 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Nov 90 p 24*

[By Sunny Goh]

[Text] The Plen, a long-time fugitive and underground Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] leader, hopes to return to Singapore one day to lead a normal life. Now living in a hill village near the Thai border, Fang Chuang Pi, 66, said in an exclusive interview with SHIN MIN DAILY NEWS that 50 other CPM members from Singapore hoped to return with him. The group included former Barisan Socialis [Socialist Front] assembly men Chan Sun Wing and Wong Soon Fong, and all of them "recognise Singapore's independence and respect its sovereignty". "We will fulfill our obligations and do our best to preserve Singapore's sovereignty," he said in Mandarin.

This is the first time that the Singapore group in the CPM has openly stated its suport for Singapore's sovereignty.

The peace agreement last December between the Malaysian and Thai governments, and the Chin Peng-led CPM did not include Singaporean communists giving up their armed struggle and returning to society.

Fang said he would personally like to "contribute to Singapore's stability, prosperity and progress". "I have made so few contributions, if any, to Singapore. Or maybe it is just that I couldn't. I hope that from now, I wil have more chances to do so," he said.

Fang, the CPM's powerful link man here in the Fifties and Sixties, has been underground for the past 40 years and has been wanted in Malaysia and Singapore since 1950 for his communist activities. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew nicknamed him "The Plen" and has, from time to time, described the influence Fang wielded and his attempts to get the People's Action Party to work with the communists as a united anticolonial front. Fang escaped from Singapore in 1950 and moved to Indonesia, from where he directed communist activities in Malaysia and Singapore, before settling in Thailand.

The Prime Minister said last December that Singaporean members of the CPM would have to prove to the Singapore Government that they had indeed given up the communist cause if they wanted to settle here. "They know our rules. We accept all who are Singaporeans because it's in the Constitution," he told reporters during a visit to Penang. But he added that the Constitution also enabled the Government to make sure that those who had been engaged in violent attempts to seize power must satisfy the Internal Security Department that they had been rehabilitated.

Veteran journalist Foong Choon Hon, SHIN MIN's special projects editor, met Fang last month in Betong, a border town in southern Thailand. The CPM leader seemed to be in robust health and knew a lot about Singapore and Singaporeans. In fact, during the interview, he claimed that he had slipped in and out of Singapore over the years. He said he had "ways and means" of travelling to Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand,

and Indonesia. The interviews with Mr Foong were conducted in the presence of a senior CPM official, and The Plen spoke cautiously.

The Plen said Mr Lee and former ministers Goh Keng Swee and S. Rajaratnam were the ones who had made major contributions to Singapore's stablity and progress. "Mr Lee Kuan Yew is one of the most incorruptible statesmen in Asia," he added.

He said that over the past 40 years, he had lived in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Beijing. After, moving to Thailand, he changed his name to "Li Bing".

He said he had stopped all contact with his relatives in Singapore in order not to implicate them with the communist movement. This was probably why some thought that he had died.

During the interview, he also said that his role in the CPM was more that of negotiator and diplomat, rather than front-line terrorist.

He also confirmed that former CPM secretary-general Lai Teck had been an agent for the French, British, and the Japanese and disappeared in 1947 with the party's funds. After he absconded, a young Chin Peng emerged to take over as the secretary general of CPM in the same year. Fang said that Lai Teck was eventually tracked down by the CPM and killed, but declined to reveal where the execution took place. He also said CPM members observed Martyrs' Day every Sept 1 to remember CPM leaders and others who were executed by the Japanese in Kuala Lumpur on Sept 1, 1942, after a tip-off from Lai Teck.

## Cambodia

### Hor Namhong Sends Memorandum on UN Solution

*BK1011072390 Phnom Penh SPK in English*
*0435 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 9—Hor Namhong, foreign minister of the State of Cambodia has sent a message to His Excellency Mr. Roland Dumas and His Excellency Mr. Ali Alatas, co- chairmen of the Paris international conference on Cambodia [PICC], expressing the principle position of the State of Cambodia on some main points of the solution to the Cambodian problems.

Following is the full text of the message:

In anticipation of the meeting to be convened soon in Jakarta between the PICC co-chairmen and their "friends," I wish to submit for your kind consideration the enclosed memorandum, which reflects the outlines of the principled positions of the SNC [Supreme National Council] members and government of the State of Cambodia.

While regretting the fact that the Cambodian parties could not so far bring themselves to agree promptly on matters of their national interests by way of accepting an immediate voluntary ceasefire and by allowing the SNC to function in the spirit of compromise and without pre-condition, the Government of Cambodia does appreciate all of your efforts in moving the peace process ahead in the framework of the PICC, the P-5 [five permanent members of the UN Security Council] framework document, and the Jakarta joint statement.

May I thus wish you success in your deliberations, hoping that the meeting will move the peace process a step further while the rights of self-determination, sovereignty, and vital interests of the Cambodian people will be always safeguarded.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

**Memorandum**

Principle position of the State of Cambodia on some main points of the solution to the Cambodian problem.

I. Respect for the Cambodian sovereignty and UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority of Cambodia].

By implementing its tasks in Cambodia, UNTAC must respect Cambodian sovereignty as a reasonable principle in accordance with the UN charter and the resolution of the UN Security Council of September 20, 1990. Therefore, the SNC will delegate necessary power to UNTAC to organise elections in a neutral political atmosphere. These powers will be defined in an agreement to be worked out in detail at the forthcoming Paris conference and based on the framework document of the P-5.

The powers delegated by the SNC to UNTAC should be very clearly defined by the SNC itself.

"The elaboration of a final accord on Cambodia should be done in the framework of the PICC with the obligatory participation of the SNC."

II. No dissolution of the 2 existing governments.

- —The last phrase of point 10 saying that "the UN in consultation with the SNC could identify which agencies, bodies, and offices could continue to operate in order to ensure the normal day-to-day life in the country" is contrary to the principle of non-dissolution of the two governments in Cambodia. Although we accept to give an enhanced role to the UN, the two governments will continue to function. No UNTAC, neither the SNC have no right [as received] to dissolve the governments.
- —In point 12 also says about the "existing administrative structure" in Cambodia.
- —UNTAC will [be] involved in the supervision of the five key ministries, but it processes its duties only regarding the free and fair election. Hence, UNTAC has nothing else to deal with the other ministries. The framework document of P-5 also says no word on the dissolution of the governments in Cambodia.

III. Military issue.

1. Before final agreement:

—The UN Security Council should urge all Cambodian parties to military self-restraint by fixing the date and hour in advance and call on all Cambodian parties to give a response to this.
—Afterwards, similar appeals would be made to countries which have provided military assistance to all Cambodian parties to immediately cease all military assistance as well as to the Cambodian parties to renounce to this assistance.
—After a military self-restraint has been reached, a military coordinating mission between the Cambodian parties can be set up with the assistance of the UN with both communication and telecommunciation materials following a request from the SNC.

2. After an agreement in Paris

—An official ceasefire on the spot will enter into effect.
—Regroupment of small units or prevent armed confrontation by separating them from each other.
—Arms should be kept on site and prohibited to be taken out. But Cambodian parties should report on their sites, on the number of their soldiers and arms to UNTAC, which will directly make an inspection.
—A final solution of the military problem should be left for the new government after the elections to decide.

IV. Composition of UNTAC, its dimension and military component.

—The military component of UNTAC should not be a fighting unit armed with heavy weapons, and it should not have the character of a peacekeeping force.
—The dimension in both military and civilian fields should be appropriate.
—Composition of UNTAC should be neutral and balanced.
—All UN observers should be withdrawn after a new government has been set up.

V. The transitional period.

The transitional period will be certainly very complicated and many hostilities could occur and affect the elections. Therefore, the transitional period should not be delayed beyond nine months after the agreement has entered into effect. We think that a period of nine months is very reasonable to proceed with other works:

—Sending UNTAC to Cambodia (2 to 3 months)
—Organising elections (3 months)
—Election campaign (2 months)
—Meeting of the constitutive assembly (1 month)

This assembly will transform itself into the National Assembly that will appoint a new government.

Remarks : In the period of 2 to 3 months in which UNTAC prepares its activities in Cambodia, UNTAC could gradually begin its activities in that very period of time.

VI. The principle of equality between the 2 governments (SOC [State of Cambodia] and CGDK [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea]).

—In reference to the minute initialled by Prime Minister Hun Sen and General Chawalit [former Thai deputy prime minister and defense minister] in May, 1990.
—In accordance with the Tokyo joint communique in June, 1990.
—In accordance with Sihanouk's proposal concerning the formula of 6 + 6.

Therefore, the principle of equality should be fully respected.

—As regard to the point 3 of the framework document saying that "... no party should be dominent...", we propose the three following formulas:

1. Co-chairmanship,
2. Co-chairmanship by rotation,
3. Chairmanship by rotation.

We should recall that during the Jakarta meeting, Prime Minister Hun Sen asked the co-chairmen, H.E. [His Excellency] Mr. Ali Alatas and H.E. Mme. E. Avice, whether the SNC could proceed its work without Prince Sihanouk? The co-chairmen gave the positive answer. As raised by Prime Minister Hun Sen on the question of the SNC already established, should it need to consult with Prince Sihanouk in Beijing? The 2 co-chairmen said there was no need to do so.

VII. Problem of genocide.

If the past has not been mentioned, at least it is necessary to think of the future and to do whatever possible to prevent the Cambodian people of being victims of the practices of genocide once again. Therefore, all future agreements on the solution of the Cambodian problem should clearly define that all Cambodian parties will respect UN convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide.

The formula in the framework document of P-5 is too weak. Thus, we propose "determined to ensure the implementation of the rights and freedoms embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to ensure respect for all human rights which have become generally accepted as part of international custom and practice, including the prevention of policies and practices contrary to the convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide."

## AFP Reports Indochinese Officials' Meeting

*BK1211144890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1423 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh, Nov 12 (AFP)—The deputy foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam met in Vientiane last week to discuss policy ahead of an international meeting on Cambodia, diplomats here said Monday.

Cambodia's Sok An, Soulivong Prasithideth of Laos and Vietnamese official Tran Quang Co met in the Laotian capital last Wednesday.

The diplomats did not have details on the talks but said the three probably discussed the main points of a Cambodian memorandum outlining this government's position on major points affecting a peace settlement for Cambodia. Mr. Sok An and other officials were not immediately available for comment.

Foreign Minister Hor Namhong's memo to his French and Indonesian counterparts—co-chairmen of last year's failed Paris International Conference on Cambodia—was sent on the eve of the international meeting over the weekend in Jakarta. Laos, through Mr. Prasithideth, was the only one of the three countries represented in Jakarta. The diplomats said Laos was likely asked to present and back Phnom Penh's stand as outlined in the memo, which among other things envisaged a limited role for the United Nations in Cambodia after an accord was forged with the resistance.

Phnom Penh's other two allies at the talks, India and the Soviet Union, were also sent copies of the memo, according to the diplomats.

Sources said Phnom Penh backer Vietnam was "furious" at not being invited to the talks. A senior diplomat here, citing Vietnamese sources, said before the Jakarta meeting that moves were under way to get Hanoi and Bangkok representatives to the meeting.

Vietnam installed the government here after ousting the Khmer Rouge, the military mainstay of the resistance, in 1979.

Main resistance-backer China attended the meeting along with the four other permanent members of the UN Security Council—Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States. Their peace blueprint is being used as the basis for negotiations.

France and Indonesia hosted the meeting. Laos attended along with Malaysia, Canada, India, Australia and Japan as joint heads of three commisions set up at the Paris conference. A special representative of the UN secretary general also attended.

### Bonn Diplomats To Work at Hungarian Embassy

*BK1211141090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1251 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh, Nov 12 (AFP)—Hungary has agreed to look after German interests in Cambodia and Bonn will have at least two diplomats based here, informed sources said Monday.

The Hungarian Embassy to Phnom Penh has set up a section to protect the interests of Germany following a visit here last week by mid-ranking German diplomats the sources said. Observers said it could not be regarded as direct representation but was the closest yet that a major Western nation had come to establishing diplomatic ties with the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh Government, which is battling a three party resistance.

Before unification early last month East Germany had an embassy here and was a major aid donor to Phnom Penh. But West Germany, along with most other non-socialist nations, has never recognised the government.

The Hungarian Embassy will take over and fly its flag above the premises of the former East German Embassy and the remaining diplomat from that mission is now working as a staff member of the Budapest mission, the sources said. The German Interests Section will be supplemented before the end of the year by a diplomat, a technician and an administrator from Bonn, they added. East German projects and obligations will be honoured and "there will be more aid from West Germany," one source said.

It was not clear if German aid as a whole was likely to increase but German non-governmental organisations were likely to set up shop here.

It had not yet been decided what consular functions the interests section would have but it is likely that it will eventually be empowered to issue visas.

Observers said the decision to set up the office was highly significant and at a higher level than the independent but French Government-subsidised Alliance Francaise. The cultural centre was opened during a landmark visit here late September by French Deputy Foreign Minister Thierry de Beauce and is seen by many diplomats here as a de facto diplomatic mission.

One diplomat said the German interests section was "more than the Alliance Francaise because it has diplomatic immunity through the Hungarian Embassy."

Non-socialist nations, bar India, have refused to recognise either the government here or the resistance, which groups the Marxist Khmer Rouge with two non-communist factions. The Khmer Rouge, ousted by Hanoi soldiers in 1979, killed hundreds of thousands of people during almost four years of rule. They recently warned foreign governments and companies against passing agreements with Phnom Penh.

### VOK Criticizes Hor Namhong on UN Role

*BK1211091490 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Political commentary: "Why Won't the Heng Samrin Regime Allow the United Nations To Ensure Security?"]

[Text] Mr. Hor Namhong of the Heng Samrin regime sent a memorandum to the just-ended Jakarta meeting in which the regime made clear that the United Nations should have a role only in organizing elections and not as a peacekeeping force in Cambodia.

It should be noted that the Jakarta talks were held under the chairmanship of Indonesia and France, which are the co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, with the participation of the co-chairmen of the Paris conference's three committees, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, and Rafiuddin Ahmed, special envoy of the United Nations.

Reacting to the Heng Samrin regime's memorandum, UN representative Rafiuddin said the United Nations has stood by the idea that it has a military role in maintaining security in Cambodia. Rafiuddin Ahmed added that the United Nations is firm on its stance that it should have a military role in ensuring security in Cambodia in the transitional period, although the Heng Samrin regime wants the world body to have a role only in organizing elections in Cambodia.

Rafiuddin pointed out that all the Cambodian parties have fully endorsed the peace plan for Cambodia that the Big Five—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France, and the United Kingdom—have hammered out, which stipulates that the United Nations should have a peacekeeping role in Cambodia.

Rafiuddin's statement sufficiently shows that the United Nations does not agree to Heng Samrin regime's demand. Voice of the Khmer, representing the voice of the Cambodian people in general, wishes to ask Hun Sen and Hor Namhong about their group's intention of not allowing the United Nations to ensure security, as this is a necessary measure badly needed in Cambodia's current situation. Without the UN peacekeeping force's maintenance of security in Cambodia, the environment in Cambodia before and after elections would be unsafe. If it is unsafe, it will not be possible for the elections to be organized. If the elections can be held, it will then be impossible for the Cambodian people to express their wishes in the votes. Therefore, the implementation of the Cambodian people's right to self-determination will be deadlocked. Does not Mr. Hun Sen's group want this situation so it can maintain power?

If your group has such a purpose, please reconsider it. We believe the United Nations and all countries involved in the settlement of the Cambodian problem have in no way agreed to this unreasonable demand and that the United Nations and all the major countries will absolutely not allow your tiny group to remain a stumbling block to ending the Cambodian people's suffering.

### VOK: Son Sann Optimistic About Settlement

*BK1111022590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and member of the Supreme National Council, on 10 November asked Cambodian residents in the United States to prepare to return home to help rebuild the Cambodian motherland. His Excellency told a group of some 200 residents in Modesto, California that he came here to inform them about his optimism for the settlement of the Cambodian problem and that they should be ready to go home and help rebuild the motherland and oppose communism.

His Excellency Son Sann predicted that Mr. Hun Sen's government would be dismantled and replaced by a democratic government in keeping with the UN peace plan adopted in August and supported by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

This was His Excellency Son Sann's second trip to Modesto, which is part of his two-week visit to California. He arrived in Oakland on 9 November from Bangkok, Thailand.

His Excellency also pointed out that if free elections were to take place in Cambodia, the present-day Phnom Penh regime or the Khmer Rouge regime would not be able to hold on to power there.

### VOK Confirms Sihanouk, Soviet Envoy Meet

*BK1311061290 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] The office of the personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia said on Monday that Gennadiy Bartoshevich, Soviet ambassador in Pyongyang, North Korea, had met with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to discuss the Cambodian problem. This was the very first meeting between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the Soviet Union's envoy on the issue.

The prince's office added that the talks took place when the Soviet ambassdor went to greet the samdech on his 68th birthday at a palace in Pyongyang on 31 October. Gennadiy Bartoshevich said that he saw the situation was encouraging for peace in Cambodia, reported the samdech's office without further elaboration.

The meeting between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the Soviet envoy came at the time when there has been discord over the appointment of the chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council.

## Philippines

### Grenades Fired at U.S. Embassy; No Injuries

*HK1011035490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0335 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Manila, Nov 10 (AFP)—Unidentified men launched two grenades at the U.S. Embassy here Saturday but one overshot the embassy and the other failed to detonate, embassy spokesman Hugh Hara and police said.

Mr. Hara said one of the grenades went over the embassy complex, which lies beside the city's bay and exploded harmlessly in the water while another fell in front of the complex and did not detonate. The grenades caused no damage or casualties.

Local radio reports said the assailants were riding in a car when they launched the grenades but the embassy could not confirm this.

Both the police and the embassy said they did not know who was behind the attacks, which occurred just after the conclusion of the third round of talks on the future of U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

Communist insurgent guerrillas, who oppose the presence of the bases, are suspected of firing rifle grenades into a U.S. Embassy residential district last December.

The guerrillas have also killed at least seven U.S. military personnel in this country since 1987. U.S. officials have tightened security restrictions on American personnel here due to a perceived increase in threats against them during the negotiations on the bases.

Rightist military renegades involved in coup attempts are also believed responsible for a spate of bombings of government buildings, private firms and multinationals since August.

## Spokesman Views Bases Talks Progress

*HK0911052390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Nov 90 pp 1, 8*

[By Howie Severino]

[Text] The clause providing for "unhampered use" of the American military facilities here will be left out in the treaty, now being negotiated, that will govern them when the old treaty expires next year.

"One of the contentious issues from the 1947 Military Bases Agreement [MBA] is the unhampered use clause," the spokesman for the Philippine panel, Rafael Alunan, said yesterday, after a joint briefing with U.S. panel spokesman Stanley Schrager. "What we are saying is, we should junk that. If they agree to junk the 1947 agreement, we presume kasama na rin 'yon [that is already included]."

Alunan said the U.S. had proposed that the new arrangement be called "operational flexibility," which has not been clearly defined. But he said it would be more restrictive than the "all-encompassing" unhampered-use clause.

In a joint statement yesterday, the Philippine and U.S. panels reported progress in their talks. No specifies were given. Both sides accepted that "the 1947 Military Bases Agreement, as amended, will terminate and we are starting from zero in many ways to fashion a new kind of relationship."

"The progress was so great that the panels wil be working into the evening hours," the statement continued. Two technical committees were discussing the specific details of a new security arrangement until late last night.

Alunan said that among the more important issues being discussed was U.S. access to the Military Airlift Command terminal in Clark Air Base and the Crow Valley combat training range in Tarlac.

The U.S. panel surprised Philippine officials last Wednesday when it announced it was planning to pull out two squadrons of jet fighters from Clark and 1,800 military personnel. Alunan yesterday called it a "sign of U.S. cooperation," while Manglapus said last Wednesday that it was "a partial victory."

The Philippine panel insisted last September that the U.S. pull out all combat forces from Clark to satisfy its demand for "sovereign control" over the base.

Philippine negotiators had expected the U.S. to harden its position on continued control of Clark and the retention of combat forces there.

The U.S. announcement Wednesday said the U.S. was pulling out the 90th Tactical Fighter Squadron, consisting of 24 F-4Gs, by May of 1991, to be followed by the removal of the 3rd Tactical Squadron's 24 F-4Es by September 1991, when the current MBA expires. Alunan said it "wouldn't be a problem" if the U.S. chose to transfer the planes to Cubi Point, the naval air strip on Subic.

No mention was made by the U.S. of the 353rd Special Operations Wing also permanently stationed at Clark, which includes at least four helicopters and three cargo planes technically falling into the combat category.

Alunan said the aircraft belonging to the wing were also being used for "search and rescue, and transportation." Several aircraft from Clark were used to assist in rescue and relief operations in the aftermath of the July 16 killer earthquake.

The second and final day of talks today would focus on nonsecurity issues, Alunan said.

## Reactions to U.S. Fighter Jets Removal Reported

### Ramos, De Villa View Pullout

*HK0911053790 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Nov 90 p 1*

[By staffmembers Manny Mogato and Marites Paez]

[Text] The American decision to remove its fighter jets from Clark Air Base next year will prompt the Philippine armed forces to speed up its program of bolstering the country's air defenses, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said yesterday.

At the same time, he said the pullout of American aircraft would not create regional security problems because of the improved relationships between the Soviet Union and China and between the Soviet Union and the U.S.

"I don't foresee any special difficulty considering threats which have already diminished at this time," Ramos said referring to the reduction of Soviet and American forces in the Asia-Pacific region and the improving relations among the superpowers in the region.

He gave assurances that the reduced U.S. military presence would not affect the capability of the U.S. forces "to fulfill their commitment to help protect and keep stable the Asia-Pacific region."

The Philippine Air Force has been acquiring new fighters and attack helicopters to modernize its air defense systems. It is also upgrading the radar and early-warning device systems.

The air force would be getting from Italy 18 trainer/light attack jets and the technology that goes with them. In exchange, the Philippines is to give clothes, among other items.

At least 20 MG-520 helicopter gunships were also scheduled to be delivered by the U.S. to beef up the armed forces inventory of air assets. Nine helicopters had been delivered and nine more units would be arriving before the year ends.

Echoing the secretary's concern, armed forces Chief of Staff Gen. Renato de Villa said the military would need "additional assets," referring to aircraft, to fill the U.S. vacuum.

De Villa told Malacanang reporters that while AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] was primarily responsible for the country's security, U.S. assistance in securing the national borders could not be overemphasized. "Without that assistance, we have to expand our capability," De Villa stressed.

Asked whether the military was in favor of the Philippine panel's position seeking the removal of the fighter squadrons, De Villa said, "We can't disagree with the President. The most we can do is express our legitimate concerns with respect to security."

In any case, De Villa said, the U.S. decision to give in to the Philippine demand would "help" speed up the progress of the talks. "One of the problems they (the Philippine and American panels) have has been resolved," he said.

## Soviet Embassy Welcomes Pullout

*HK0911053190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Nov 90 pp 1, 8*

[By staffmember Marites S. Paez]

[Text] The Soviet embassy welcomed yesterday and described as "quite substantial" the U.S. decision to remove its two fighter squadrons and 1,800 troops from Clark Air Base by 1991.

"It's a very welcome development," said outgoing Soviet Ambassador to the Philippines Oleg Sokolov in an interview. He also noted that apart from the reductions, the U.S. had made it increasingly clear that the "Soviet threat" in the Asia-Pacific region no longer existed.

As such, this threat was also no longer the main reason why the United States intended to maintain its strong military presence in the region, Sokolov said. In particular, he said, the U.S. has now departed from its original argument for the need to maintain its military facilities in the Philippines due to the threat posed by the Soviet Union with its presence at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

Sokolov said this was also confirmed by recent statements by Richard Solomon, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, that the United States was now more concerned with the region's potential "hot spots," particularly North and South Korea and Cambodia.

U.S. Pacific Command officials earlier interviewed by the CHRONICLE in Honolulu also acknowledged that the Soviet Union was no longer a major threat in the region.

But the same officials stressed that while perceptions that the Cold War between the U.S. and the Soviet Union was over, the United States could not simply "let off its guard. The Soviet Union's intentions may have changed, but its military capability has not," the officials told the CHRONICLE.

In announcing the withdrawal of the two fighter squadrons from Clark, the U.S. embassy indicated that the move "in no way diminishes our commitment or ability to meet our responsibilities in the Pacific."

Under the plan, the U.S. will remove the 90th Tactical Fighter Squadron from the Philippines in May next year.

The second squadron, consisting of F-4E jetfighters that were to have been replaced by the more sophisticated F-15s, will be removed by September 1991.

## Editorial on Fighter Pullout

*HK0911055390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Nov 90 p 4*

[Editorial: "The Real U.S. Position"]

[Text] At first glance, the United States offer to remove all of it's fighter aircraft and begin withdrawing its personnel from Clark Air base by September 1991 looks like a victory for the Philippine panel negotiating the future of American military presence here.

The offer, contained in a statement issued by the chief U.S. negotiator, Richard Armitage, also said that "the American offer of partnership in the process of transforming military facilities by phasing down the U.S. presence while phasing in joint use, commercialization and new economic enterprises remains on the table."

This new proposal can be interpreted in at least two ways. The first is that through what looks like a major concession to Philippine demands for the transfer of control of Clark Air Base, the U.S. is actually protecting its real interest in keeping a longer presence in Subic, which it finds a more important facility.

The second interpretation is that the Americans are actually playing to the gallery. They have made a high profile announcement of a pullout from Clark fully aware of the recent public opinion survey results that showed a wavering in the resolve of Metro Manilans for the early removal of the bases. This finding has been exploited to the hilt by the spokesman of the American panel in the two weeks preceding the current talks.

The U.S. is also counting on the recent uneasiness on the part of the government's economic managers over the possible loss of U.S. and other foreign aid and loan commitments should the U.S. lose control of the military bases.

No less than Sec. Alfredo Bengzon, vice chairman of the Philippine negotiating panel, revealed the other day that the Central Bank governor, the finance secretary and the AFP [Armed forces of the Philippines] chief of staff have expressed the fear that the country could lose foreign aid if the bases were dismantled under arrangements unsatisfactory to the U.S.

Obviously, the cash-strapped Aquino government cannot afford to lose its sources of aid and loans, especially at this time of severe economic problems. It is also understandable—though difficult to accept—for the Americans to use whatever leverage they have to try to squeeze the utmost concessions. It would be a sad day, however, when the Philippine government capitulates to the American strategy of tying their aid with the prolongation of their military presence here.

Both the Philippine and U.S. governments agree that the current talks are crucial in reshaping the basis of the historic relationship between the two countries. However, if the Philippines' aspirations for full exercise of sovereignty are not fulfilled by the new agreement, then the frustration of Philippine nationalism will continue to foster the kind of relationship that would put in jeopardy U.S. security and political interests in the Asia-Pacific region.

## Medical Teams To Be Sent to Saudi Arabia

*HK0911071590 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] The Philippine Government will send medical and health teams to Saudi Arabia to extend help to the Arabs and soldiers of the multinational forces stationed there. President Aquino made this announcement in a show of support for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and to contribute to the desire for a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis. An advance team will fly to Saudi Arabia on Saturday, 10 November, to coordinate with Arab authorities. The group is composed of Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon, Airport Manager Eduardo Carascoso, and Overseas Workers Welfare Administrator Atanacio Maronilla.

## Aquino Yet To Endorse Presidential Candidate

*HK0911095990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[By Dick Sinchongco from Malacanang]

[Text] President Aquino stressed today that it was much too early to choose a candidate whom she would endorse for the 1992 presidential elections. The president said that at present she was giving priority to important matters relating to government administration. This was the president's reaction to House Speaker Ramon Mitra's pronouncement of his plan to run in the 1992 presidential race and his request for President Aquino's support.

It has been reported that there was a possibility that the president may endorse Defense Chief Fidel Ramos as the official candidate of the Kabisig [Partnership] movement, which may be converted into a political party.

It will be recalled that the president recently anounced that she would extend her support to any chosen candidate for the 1992 elections but has not referred to any particular presidential aspirant. However, the president praised those who have already expressed their desire to run for their pledges of commitment to the democratic process as stipulated in the Constitution.

## Aquino Departs for Tokyo To Attend Enthronement

*HK1111071490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0655 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Manila, Nov 11 (AFP)—Philippine President Corazon Aquino left for Tokyo on Sunday to attend the enthronement ceremony of the new Japanese emperor.

She said before boarding a commercial Philippine Airlines flight that she looked forward to meeting Japanese Premier Toshiki Kaifu and other world leaders "to discuss with them ways of achieving closer cooperation."

The president, who has been criticized by the press for reneging on an earlier pledge to refrain from foreign trips this year amid an acute financial crisis, left at the head of a six-member delegation that included Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus.

She described her trip as "a joyful mission" and "a necessary sequel" to her 1989 visit, when she attended the interment of Emperor Hirohito. "The reassuring message to the world of these two events is that of continuity. For continuity means stability and stability in Japan is welcome news for the rest of the world," she added.

## 'Thousands' Rendered Homeless Due to Typhoon

*HK1311093790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Excerpt] Thousands of residents in the Visayas islands were rendered homeless when typhoon Rufing lashed through the island. It was reported that one person was killed and many government and private buildings were destroyed. Several places in the southern Philippines were also flooded due to heavy rains brought by the typhoon.

Meanwhile, four ships were reported to have sunk off Cebu and Cagayan de Oro City due to big waves.

DYMB, Ilioilo, DZRH's sister station, reported that all of Panay Island was powerless and most of the radio stations were off the air.

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos assured that the government, through the National Disaster Coordinating Council [NDCC] and other government agencies, is ready to provide aid to those affected by the typhoon. Ramos said people from the military, NDCC regional officers, and the Department of Social Welfare and Development are now on alert to help those affected by the typhoon.

In related news, the Philippine Navy reported that four ships sunk due to strong winds. According to Commander Ruben Lista of the naval PIO [Public Information Office], these are the MV Sweet Home, MV Trans-Asia, MV Roberta, and the BRP Nueva Vizcaya. Commander Lista said it is not yet known whether there were casualties from the sunken ships, adding that rescue operations are continuing. Lista said three other navy river utility boats also sunk and three navy personnel were missing. Lista clarified that all ships except MV Roberta were all on anchorage in Cebu City but were blown away by strong winds. [passage omitted]

## Aquino Urged To Seek Japan's Kajiyama Apology

*OW0811120490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0907 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Text] Manila, Nov. 8 KYODO—President Corazon Aquino should ask for an apology from the Japanese Government when she visits Japan next week for offensive remarks made by Justice Minister Seiroku Kajiyama about Philippine women, a Filipino senator said Thursday.

Sen. Wigberto Tanada said in a statement that the apology made by the Japanese Foreign Ministry in response to a Philippine protest over Kajiyama's statements was "unsatisfactory."

Aquino leaves for a two-day trip to Tokyo on Sunday to attend the enthronement of Emperor Akihito.

Tanada was commenting on a report carried Wednesday in the daily MANILA BULLETIN which quoted Kajiyama as saying that Philippine prostitutes in the Shinjuku red-light district of Tokyo were "known for their notoriety in the trade" and "must have been getting special attention" because not one was arrested during a raid by Japanese police on vice dens on September 20.

Tanada pointed out that a special mission was sent by Japan to the United States to deliver a "formal apology and to appease American blacks" whom Kajiyama had compared to foreign prostitutes.

In contrast, Kajiyama's specific remarks on Philippine prostitutes are believed not to have been widely reported in the Japanese media. "The wounds can ache and fester as Filipinos today relate Japanese racism, sexism, and exploitation of Filipinos with Japanese aggression, rapes, and tortures during their occupation of the country in the last war," Tanada said.

"We denounce in strong terms the perversities committed by some Japanese on Filipinos here and in Japan. We join our countrymen in Japan in their protest actions against violations of their human rights by their Japanese employers," he added.

In 1988, official estimates said at least 80,000 Philippine entertainers are working in Japan's night-life business.

## Two Wounded in Manila Office Bombing Incident

*HK1011083990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] A grenade was thrown at a building in Juan Luna, Binondo, Manila. According to a report by Jess Garcia of DZRH Mobile Unit 19, bombed was the Traders Travel building. Two were injured in the incident. Two men riding motorcycles are suspected in the bombing. It is not known whether the perpetrators are members of the rebel military or New People's Army rebels. The bomb was placed inside a bag then hurled over to the Traders Travel building's ground floor at about 2130 last night. The building's ground floor, housing China Airlines and Equitable Bank offices, was damaged. The windows of these offices, along with the windows of a jeep parked in front of the building, were shattered by the explosion.

## Cardinal Urges Entrepreneurs To Give Wage Hike

*HK0811113590 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Statement by Jaime Cardinal Sin; place and date not given—live or recorded; in English]

[Text] Our skillful entrepreneurs are able, as a matter of course, to accept the undesired increases in the cost of crude oil or the cost of the dollars; but also as a matter of course, they have equally resisted labor's clamor for increased wages. Must we always automatically resist the striving of our laborers to live proper human lives in exchange for the sweat that they pour into our industries? Is there not an industrial pay-off in the enlightened cultivation of a labor force that is truly content and happy? Is it not the experience of other countries which compensate labor properly that the Filipino workers are loyal, industrious, and skillful? If so, why can our local entrepreneurs not compete to outstrip one another in cultivating such a labor force here at home. While we are now not asking that wage increases be pegged to inflation rates, we're asking that entrepreneurs move to pay wages that would allow workers to raise families blessed with the love and laughter of healthy children. For this however, I fear that 105 pesos a day is not enough. In fact, even 126 a day is too little.

### Marcos Suit To Be Dropped for Share in Funds

*HK0911063190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Nov 90 pp 1, 8*

[By staffmember Julie Javellana]

[Text] The Philippine government has agreed to drop its $5-billion lawsuit filed in California against Imelda Marcos in exchange for a 60% share in the former first lady's seven accounts deposited in five Hong Kong banks.

David Castro, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG], said President Aquino had agreed to drop the charges if the government's share of Imelda's Hong Kong accounts exceeded $200 million.

"If the amount is substantial, then the Philippines will work for the dismissal of the U.S. cases," Castro said, adding that if the actual deposits fell short of the amount, he would have to consult President Aquino if PCGG would push ahead with the dismissal of the case.

Castro also said the deal did not provide for Mrs Marcos' return to the Philippines.

The unspecified accounts were in Standard Chartered Trustee Ltd, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Wing Lung Bank, Wing Hang Bank and the Bank del l'Indochine et Suez.

The compromise was signed by Imelda and Castro in Los Angeles last month. Castro said the original purpose of the agreement was for Mrs Marcos to donate portions of her Hong Kong assets for the victims of the July 16 earthquake.

Mrs Marcos authorized 'MANILA BULLETIN' publisher Alejandro Roces to serve as her representative in transferring 60% of the funds to the government and 40% to undisclosed "other parties," persumably the Marcos family.

Roces was to withdraw the funds and place them in escrow, pending the dismissal of the California charges which will be taken up today in a Los Angeles court.

Castro left for Los Angeles yesterday to explain the deal to the court. He said he would also ask the federal judge to lift a freeze on the Hong Kong accounts in order to determine the actual amounts deposited.

The PCGG believes that Imelda has 50 other accounts in various banks worldwide. But these deposits, as well as the frozen assets of the Marcoses stashed away all over the world, might soon be covered by compromise agreements, Castro said.

He added, however, that this time, Mrs Aquino wanted to retain 75% of the assets' total worth.

The PCGG, thus far, has agreed to drop several cases in the U.S. against Marcos' associates in exchange for surrender of assets, which the government claimed were acquired by Marcos and his cronies using public funds:

- —The $4-million Redwood Bank turned over by Philip Ang.
- —A $5-million Beverly Hills mansion surrendered by Arab businessman Adnan Khashoggi.
- —The $14-million California Overseas Bank turned over by Roberto S. Benedicto last May.

Benedicto has agreed to surrender to the government over P1.2 billion in cash and assets in exchange for the dropping of his cases in the country. In return, he will be getting back almost P1 billion of what he claimed as his "inherited" assets, including haciendas in Negros Occidental and sequestered shares in about 22 companies.

But PCGG commissioner Arthur Defensor said the most of Benedicto's landholdings would be "subject to land reform."

### 25 Said Killed in Agusan del Sur NPA Attack

*HK0911060190 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 9 Nov 90 p 24*

[By Mike Crismundo]

[Text] Bayugan, Agusan del Sur—A dawn raid by a large band of the New People's Army (NPA) overran a combined detachment of the Army and CAFGUs [Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Unit] and ROA [expansion unknown] mining firm in a barangay of Manhulayan, a mountain gold rush site about 60 kilometers south of this town.

Sketchy reports received by police Lt. Jessie Castro, Bayugan police station commander, said the rebels—armed with machine guns, other high powered weapons, and radio sets—ransacked the armory and communications equipment of the military detachment and mining company.

Two machine guns, thousands of rounds of live ammunition, a number of M-16s, M-14s, and other high-powered weapons and handguns were carted away by the rebels, the report said.

Castro reported to Lt. Col. Bartolome Baluyot, Agusan del Sur PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] provincial commander, and Brig. Gen. Hermogenes Peralta Jr., Northern Mindanao PC-INP chief, there were no reported casualties as of yesterday afternoon.

But miners and farmers, who fled to this town yesterday, said more than 25 government troops and NPA rebels were believed killed and at least 50 others were believed seriously wounded in the initial one-hour battle before the attacking rebels occupied the military installation and the mining firm.

The attack occurred at 4:30 Wednesday morning, Castro said.

The raiders were believed to be the combined forces of the Surigao del Sur provincial party committee, Agusan del Sur provincial party committee, main regional guerrilla unit, and the group of "Buhawe" under the command of Francisco Mejorada, NPA regional commander, and rebel priest Francisco Navarro, alias Ka [Comrade] Melgo, CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA regional finance and political officer, military intelligence sources also said.

Field reports said the attacking rebel band arrived on foot at four points and simultaneously assaulted the four military outposts with machine guns and M-203 and grenade launchers before launching the main attack on the 98-man Army and CAFGU detachment and the mining firm.

Military commanders said the Manholayan attack was the biggest CPP-NPA offensive in Mindanao this year.

## NPA Suspected in Second Davao del Norte Attack

*HK0911060990 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 9 Nov 90 p 24*

[By Ped Velasco]

[Text] Tagum, Davao del Norte—Suspected Sparrow hit men of the New People's Army (NPA) struck anew in this town, killing the provincial chairman of a private intelligence agency near the town's public market at 4 p.m. yesterday, police authorities here said.

Police Capt. Dominador Cruda, Tagum police chief, identified the fatality as Rogelio Azarcon, 47, married and a resident of this capital town. He was the provincial chairman of the Philippine Movement Intelligence Group based in Quezon City.

Police investigation disclosed that Azarcon had just boarded a tricycle when a lone gunman armed with a .45 cal. pistol shot him in the face. The bullet exited at the victim's left ear and grazed the face of the terrified tricycle driver. The killer, together with two other companions, escaped in the crowd on the busy street.

Police said Azarcon was the second victim killed by suspected Sparrows in this town in two days. The first was Pfc. Jeremias Balod of the Tagum police force, who was killed last Nov. 6 in front of the police outpost. However, the three alleged killers of Balod were also killed by lawmen inside a lodging house a few hours after they killed the policeman.

## Rebels Said Losing Ground in Central Luzon

*HK1211061590 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Nov 90 p 22*

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] San Fernaqndo, Pampanga—The rebel New People's Army (NPA) has been losing ground in Central Luzon due to intensified military operations, resulting in the killing or capture of some of its leaders, military officials said yesterday.

Brig. Gen. Manuel Bruan, Central Luzon PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander, said the military offensives in the region in the past weeks likewise led to the surrender of scores of communist rebels and their supporters. But Bruan said the biggest blows suffered by the NPA were in Bulacan, Bataan, and Pampanga where the military initiated a series of operations against known communist strongholds.

In Tarlac, guerrillas have been completely immobilized as they could hardly operate in the province's southern towns near Pampanga, Lt. Col. Rodrigo Baloyo, Tarlac PC-INP chief, said. He said the PC-INP elements have been augmented by the Army soldiers in the Capas-Bamban areas.

Col. Ramsey L. Ocampo, Pampanga PC-INP commander, said their efforts to conduct dialogues with the populace have been paying off and likewise resulted in the depletion of the people's support to the communist movement.

Over in Angeles City, once known as the "killing fields" the communist rebels have been finding difficulty in their operations because of the troops' visibility and the checkpoints established in the city's strategic routes including the areas around Clark Air Base. Clark remains under tight security amidst the continuous communist threats to bomb American military installations and kill U.S. servicemen.

Bruan said that the latest operations in Central Luzon were conducted by the Bulacan PC-INP command under Lt. Col. Efren Fernandez in Malolos and Hagonoy towns, resulting in the capture of at least 14 suspected communist leaders and regulars and the seizure of firearms, communications equipment and subversive documents.

In Nueva Ecija, the NPAs were able to show their strength when they raided last month the GHQ Commel Tower relay station and the Bureau of Telecommunications (Butelco) station in Barangay Tayabo, some four kilometers north of San Jose City. At least two soldeirs were killed and five were wounded during the raid, which also resulted in the burning by the rebels of GHQ Commel and Butelco buildings.

## Thailand

### Reportage on Hijacking of Thai Airways Plane

#### Consul Asked To Negotiate

*BK1011155390 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1500 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Excerpt] In connection with the hijacking of a Thai Airways International [THAI] plane to Calcutta, Communications Minister Montri Phongphanit said at 2040 [1340 GMT] today:

[Begin Montri recording] As soon as I received the report, I immediately coordinated with the Foreign Ministry and asked the Thai consul in Calcutta to verify the matter and to inform senior Indian officials as soon as possible. The consul has been asked to try to negotiate with the hijackers.

I instructed THAI to coordinate with the Foreign Ministry on the possibility of sending our aircraft to bring back the passengers.

The letter carried by the three released passengers basically set a six-point demand: 1. All countries are to cease investment or aid to Burma temporarily; 2. Political prisoners are to be released; 3. Sentences given to political prisoners are to be revoked; 4. There is to be a ceasefire and restoration of peace in Burma; 5. Martial law is to be lifted and; 6. Administrative power is to be transferred from the military junta to the elected people.

This is an internal affair of Burma. We want our consul to negotiate for the release of passengers of nationalities other than Burmese. I have instructed THAI and the Airport Authority to be on the alert to prepare units in case they must travel to Calcutta. Deputy Foreign Minister Amnuai has been informed and has instructed his officials to handle the matter to the best of their ability. So far we do not know what types of arms the hijackers have or how many more passengers have been released. I hope there will be negotiations to gain the release of passengers of nationalities other than Burmese.

On the subject of care for the passengers, we have 16 crewmen on board and 204 passengers; food will have to come from what is available on the plane. We have instructed that an aircraft stand by to pick up passengers when they are released. If negotiations take place, we hope passengers other than Burmese will be released, because other countries are not involved in the situation in Burma. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### Hijackers Send Letter

*BK1011143190 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1345 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Reports on the hijacking of a Thai plane which was flying between Bangkok and Rangoon are still coming in. (?U Ba Than) presents a dispatch from Neil Kelly, a journalist in Bangkok, Thailand, as follows:

The hijackers of the Thai plane flying between Bangkok and Thailand call themselves fighters for justice and freedom. Earlier today, they sent a letter written in blood to a well-known Swedish journalist in Bangkok, Bertil Lintner. In the letter they said they will wait until the deadline set at 2100 local time Bangkok [1400 GMT]. Although they did not mention what action they will take if their demands are not met, they ensured that there was no need to worry about the hostages.

As soon as the plane landed at the airport [in Calcutta] the hijackers handed their letter to the Indian authorities. In their letter they called for the release of all political prisoners and called on the Burmese military government to transfer power to the politicians elected in the May elections. They also called on the Thai Government to suspend all investments in Burma and to release the two Burmese students who are currently in jail for hijacking a plane last year.

#### Burmese Embassy Security Increased

*BK1011155890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1546 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 10 (AFP)—Thai police Saturday stepped up security outside the Burmese Embassy here apparently in connection with the earlier hijacking of a Thai airliner by Burmese pro-democracy activists, witnesses said.

Scores of police were deployed around the embassy compound with motorcycle patrols making constant rounds in nearby streets, the witnesses said.

The hijaking of the airliner on a flight from here to Rangoon was claimed by a hitherto unknown group, the Justice and Liberty Warriors. The aircraft landed in Calcutta.

There have been two bomb attacks on the embassy this year. The incidents, in July and last month, caused no casualties.

#### Airline Official Interviewed

*BK1111074290 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] The hijacking of a Thai Airways International plane to Calcutta Airport in India ended at about 0100 this morning when the three Burmese hijackers agreed to release all 220 passengers aboard, including the THAI crew. The Public Relations department's correspondent interviewed Chatchai Bunya-anan, acting president of THAI, on his company's plan to help and serve the passengers after the incident. This morning the acting president said:

[Begin recording] [Chatchai Bunya-anan] After learning that the Indian Government was able to settle the hijacking and that the hijackers had released all the passengers, we sent the passengers to rest at a hotel. At 0800 this morning, THAI sent a special plane with crew to India. We also contacted the Burmese Government to ask permission to retrieve the passengers who have been stranded in Calcutta since yesterday because of the hijacking and take them to Burma today. The Burmese Government approved the request. The plane will pick up the passengers in Calcutta and take them to Burma. For those who do not want to go to Burma, we will take them back to Bangkok by the second plane. All measures have been carried out smoothly. According to the latest reports, no one was injured.

[Correspondent] Have some relatives of the passengers contacted THAI?
[Chatchai] Only a few of them have contacted us becuase most passengers are foreigners; some are from Europe. About 41 passengers are Japanese. We have provided all the information we have. Our public relations unit has tried to answer all the questions.

[Correspondent] How is the morale of the plane's captain and crew?
[Chatchai] We talked to Captain Bandit. All of them have good morale. They are now resting. The captain said he will take a rest and then bring the plane back. However, we have sent another captain to help him. I think the hijackers had no other intention than to gain publicity. They said since the beginning that they would not harm the passengers or any property. They just wanted to take the opportunity to publicize their cause to the world's democracy- and freedom-loving people. We will tighten our strict checking measures. It is lucky there were no casualties.

[Correspondent] Thailand has imposed various measures to check the passengers. How could this happen? Will we review our measures?
[Chatchai] We have already carried out strict checks. We still do not know what weapons the hijackers used. We are waiting for the report from the Indian Government, because it is their responsibility. We have good measures for checking. [end recorded]

## Plane Leaves for Calcutta

*BK1111031690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0304 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 11 (AFP)—A Thai Airways International (THAI) plane left here Sunday for the eastern Indian city of Calcutta to pick up passengers from the plane hijacked on a flight to Rangoon, airline officials said. Officials said the plane left for Calcutta to pick up the stranded passengers and would then take them on to the Burmese capital.

Two Burmese hijackers forced Rangoon bound THAI flight TG-304 to land in Calcutta on Saturday after claiming they were carrying bombs.

After negotiations with Indian authorities the two men freed all the 221 passengers and crew early Sunday and gave themselves up to Indian authorities, ending the drama at Calcutta's Dum Dum airport that had lasted almost nine hours.

At a press conference afterwards the two men said: "We wanted to draw the attention of the world to the military regime in Burma who are killing people daily, even arresting monks because of their support for democracy."

Today's THAI flight is due to return here later this afternoon with passengers who were stranded overnight in Rangoon because of the hijack. They had been scheduled to board the hijacked plane which was on a turnaround flight.

## Burmese Dissidents Face Crackdown

*BK1311020290 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Nov 90 pp A1, A2*

[By Thammasak Lamaiphan, Kunlachada Chaiphiphat, and Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] The Interior Ministry is drawing up stringent measures to halt political activity by dissident Burmese students in Thailand and is accelerating its plan to establish a border holding centre in the wake of Saturday's hijacking of a Thai plane by two Burmese students.

An informed ministry source told THE NATION yesterday that the ministry would hold a meeting on Thursday [15 November] to formulate separate guidelines to control and monitor the students, who are living illegally in Thailand, prior to the establishment of the holding camp as well as after the centre is set up. He added that the ministry, which is responsible for internal security, would no longer tolerate public gatherings or protests by Burmese students or dissidents, and suggested that they proceed through proper legal channels in their struggle for democracy in Burma.

The moves are being made following Saturday's hijacking of a Thai Airways International airliner by two Burmese students, who forced the plane to fly to Calcutta during its regular flight from Bangkok to Rangoon. The students, who apparently carried out the hijacking to highlight their demands for democratic rule and the release of political prisoners in Burma, eventually released all 220 passengers and crew members and surrendered to Indian authorities.

The source said Thailand, which has been pursuing a policy of noninterference in regards to Burma's political problems, is often put in an embarrassing situation by political moves and protests by dissident Burmese living in Thailand. "I believe that we (the Interior Ministry) cannot allow such protests to reoccur" said the source.

In a related move, Interior Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha said yesterday that he has ordered the Immigration Department to strictly control the flow and movement of Burmese inside the country, and told the police to investigate reports that another Burmese student involved in the hijacking is still in Thailand.

Ye Marn, 24, and Ye Htin Kyaw, 22, reportedly students at Rangoon University, told the media in Calcutta that the hijacking conspiracy involved three students and that their collegaue, Ye Yanaung, had not been able to help them because of a lack of funds for a third air ticket. The two hijackers are in the custody of Indian authorities awaiting legal charges.

The source said he wanted to urge the Burmese dissidents and other countries to understand the difficult position Thailand faces every time there is anti-Rangoon activity in Thailand. Burmese dissidents, students and monks often hold peaceful protests in front of the Burmese Embassy on Sathon Road to commemorate the 1988 popular uprising in their country.

However, the source said he did not know if there would be a change of the national policy towards the students. The current stance calls for no repatriations of Burmese students on Thai soil, but the government reserves the right to resume repatriation at any time.

Apart from Interior officials, officials from the National Security Council and the Foreign Ministry will also be invited to the forum, the source said.

Currently about 1,100 students, including 50 Buddhist monks, have sought protection udner the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Thailand, which is handing out around Bt [Baht] 3 millon a month to them in the form of assistance, according to the source.

Following increasing domestic and international pressure for proper treatment of the Burmese students, the Cabinet last Aug 31 approved the establishment of a border camp to house students and dissidents, thousands of whom fled to Thailand after a military crackdown in Burma in September 1988. The Interior Ministry was entrusted to set up and oversee the camp, the location of which has yet to be decided.

Sarot Chawanawirat, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department told THE NATION yesterday that his office would make some recommendations to the meeting urgently called by the National Security Council to map out stringent measures against air terrorism. However, he declined to reveal details of any possible proposals, and noted that news reports had said the hijacking was not caused by a security breach at Bangkok's Don Muang Airport. The Foreign Ministry is awaiting a full account of the investigation from the Indian government, he said.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said the two hijackings by Burmese students so far, the first of which took place, in October 1989, have negatively affected Thailand. He urged the Thai government to hold talks with Rangoon to find measures to prevent any reoccurrence.

Sakthip also urged the National Security Council to formulate a clear policy on how to deal with about 7,000 Burmese students and dissidents living illegally on the Thai-Burmese border.

The police, meanwhile, said special branch officers were closely monitoring activities of Burmese students in Thailand. "We are trying to find out exactly how many of them are staying here, legally or illegally, and what they are doing," said Pol Gen [Police General] Manat Khrutchaiyan, deputy police director general.

Deputy Prime Minister Gen Athit Kamlang-ek reiterated that the Thai government would not allow the exiled Burmese students to resort to terrorism acts here again.

Last year, two Burmese students hijacked a domestic plane from Burma to Thailand's U-taphao airport. They surrendered after releasing all passengers and publicizing their demands for democracy and freedom for all poltical prisoners in their homeland.

Opposition MP Chamni Sakdiset yesterday called on the Thai government to review its politicies toward Burma, which he described as a "land of human rights abuse." The Solidarity MP said Thailand "should not base its Burmese policies on business interests only and must take into account the human rights situation in Burma too."

## Subin Discusses Cambodia Talks, Hijacking

*OW1111034590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0252 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO—Thai Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan on Sunday expressed his hope for an early resumption of stalled talks on how to constitute a U.N.-led provisional ruling body in Cambodia.

Subin, in a meeting here with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama Sunday morning, said Thailand wishes Prince Norodom Sihanouk to assume the chairmanship of the proposed transitional Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia. But the Thai minister noted that it is up to the Cambodian people to choose the other SNC members.

On Saturday's hijack of a Thai passenger aircraft to Calcutta, Subin told Nakayama that it was peacefully settled and antigovernment Myanmar [Burmese] students commandeered the passenger plane in an attempt to draw international attention to the military rule of Myanmar. He said Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and he took control of the affair overnight until early Sunday in Tokyo. The two Thai leaders are in Tokyo to attend Emperor Akihito's enthronement Monday.

### Chatchai Meets Kaifu, Discusses Reshuffle

*BK1111143090 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] At 1525 Tokyo time today, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan called on Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu for official consultations. The prime minister was accompanied by Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan, Foreign Minister Permanent Secretary M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, Thai ambassador to Japan M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi, and the prime minister's policy advisers Phansak Winyarat and Surakiat Sathianthai. The Japanese side included the secretary general to the prime minister, the deputy permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry, the director of the Asian Affairs Department, and the head of the East Asian Division. The consultations last about 15 minutes and concerned the Cambodian problem and various aspects of Thai-Japanese relations.

At 1100 this morning, Foreign Minister Subin called on his Japanese counterpart Taro Nakayama for 15 minutes of consultation. Also present on the Thai side were Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi and Bunphan Manklang, the Thai charge d'affaires in Tokyo. Accompanying the Japanese foreign minister were the foreign minister's secretary, the Asian Affairs Department director, and the head of the East Asian Division.

Meanwhile, General Chatchai reiterated to newsmen that he will make a cabinet reshuffle as soon as possible after he returns to Bangkok. He said this last night while attending a dinner hosted by Princess Chulaphon at a Tokyo restaurant. The prime minister refused to elaborate when asked what the new cabinet may look like.

#### Further on Reshuffle

*BK1011075190 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan granted an interview to reporters in Japan yesterday. Regarding the upcoming Cabinet reshuffle, the prime minister said he would reshuffle his Cabinet after returning from his visit to Japan and the PRC. Asked about the reshuffle of the ministers belonging to the Social Action Party, the prime minister replied that he had not yet decided. He said, however, every party had sent him lists of ministers who might be reshuffled.

Concerning the opposition's suggestion that the prime minister dissolve the House of Representatives as a solution to the problems, the prime minister confirmed that he would not dissolve the House to help the opposition parties.

The prime minister said after completing his visit to Japan, he will travel to China on 14 November to meet Chinese Premier Li Peng. It was agreed earlier that the Chinese prime minister would make a stopover in Thailand when he travels to Southeast Asia. Likewise, the prime minister will make a stopover in Beijing when he visits north Asia. The prime minister said when he meets with the Chinese prime minister, they will discuss general issues, such as the Cambodian problem. The Supreme National Council, or SNC, of Cambodia has been set up. Both China and Thailand support Prince Sihanouk. However, there are still some problems because Hun Sen, leader of another Cambodian group, wants to hold the post of SNC deputy chairman. The prime minister said this issue should be discussed and solved by the members of the SNC. He thought the problem would be settled.

### Suchinda Warns Against Attempts To Incite Mobs

*BK0911144390 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Interview with General Suchinda Khraprayun, Army commander in chief, by unidentified reporters on 9 November in Chon Buri Province—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] About the coming changes, some people have accused you of pressuring the government.

[Suchinda] What have I said? Was it pressure? What do you reporters think?

[Reporter] Not pressure.

[Suchinda] Well, we have only made suggestions, haven't we? We did not pressure anyone. Who, then, has accused us of putting pressure?

[Reporter] The people are afraid that there might be problems in the country.

[Suchinda] If there are problems, we will solve them. We will make them right. I have also heard that some people are trying to instigate mobs. Don't forget that I am also commander of the Capital Security Command. So be careful. Those inciting mobs may have no place to live.

[Reporter] Do you mean that the soldiers are prepared?

[Suchinda] We are well prepared. And I would like to warn those attempting to incite mobs to be careful.

[Reporter] Reports say that there are letters being circulated and leaflets distributed, and that certain groups are distributing leaflets at various places in Bangkok.

[Suchinda] We don't care. Let them do what they want. Anyway, those who are behind the move should watch themselves.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] in your capacity as commander of the Capital Security Command ....

[Suchinda] Military intelligence is very efficient. We have all the information. If we let the people know what we know, they would never believe that it is this bad! Well, let me stop here. I will tell you more when the time comes. If I speak out now, I am afraid that I would make the system crumble.

## Vietnam

### Nguyen Van Linh Interviewed on U.S. Relations

*BK1111082090 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 11—The General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Nguyen Van Linh has just granted an interview to the Japanese Television Company NHK. Following are the questions and answers :

Q: I would like to begin the interview with the relations between Vietnam and the United States. Not long ago Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had an historical meeting in New York with his American counterpart, James Baker. Would you tell what prompted that meeting, and how do you assess its outcome?

A: That high-level contact, between two foreign ministers, took place 15 years after the end of the U.S. war in Vietnam. Late as it was, the meeting ushered in a new period, letting bygone be bygone. I think the meeting began a good time for Vietnamese-U.S. relations.

Q: Would you like to say about the timing of the meeting?

A: To me, the talks were necessary to resume relations between the two countries. This particular juncture concerns not only Vietnamese-U.S. relations, but also the joint efforts exerted by Vietnam, the United States and other countries in working out a satisfactory solution to the Cambodian problem. We think that Vietnam, the United States and other countries should join one another bringing about peace in Cambodia; this process has involved not only Vietnam and the United States, but also Japan.

Q: What do you think should be done next to normalise Vietnamese-U.S. diplomatic relations, and when do you think there will be complete normalisation?

A: Vietnam always wants to have good relations with the people and the government of the United States. The war ended 15 years ago, but relations have not become normal. That's ended 15 years ago, but relations have not become normal. [sentences as received] That's too slow. Vietnam is ready to remove whatever obstacles it can on the road to normalisation, but there are obstacles that must be removed by the United States itself. The American people, American businesses as well as American congressemen have spoken out for an end to the economic embargo against Vietnam and for business with Vietnam. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 11 November, which carries the "text" of the interview, says that the "American congressmen have spoken out for an early end to the economic embargo against Vietnam and for business with Vietnam."] Yet, some in the American leadership are still reluctant. I am sure this reluctance will finally be overcome.

Q: You just mentioned obstacles from the U.S. side. What are they?

A: Two are still maintained by the United States. 1. Vietnam should join the United States and other countries in settling the Cambodia issue satisfactorily. 2. Vietnam should join the United States in settling the problem of the remains of American servicemen missing in action in Vietnam war. In the first problem, Vietnam's cooperation has brought about good results. Yet, to the United States, it is still there. Regarding the second problem, it has been largely resolved thanks to our goodwill towards the American people.

Q: On Sino-Vietnamese relations, it is reported that early last month, you, Premier Do Muoi and ex-Premier Pham Van Dong paid a visit to Beijing and had talks with the Chinese side. Five points were agreed upon by the two sides. Would you care to speak briefly about these five points ?

A: Vietnam and China are two fraternal countries. They used to cooperate closely with each other in national liberation and construction. Of late, as you know, there were disagreements; even brothers will quarrel from time to time. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 11 November adds the following: "But this is just temporary."]

Now contacts have been made for the two countries to settle their differences and to join efforts in resolving the Cambodian issue satisfactorily.

Q: You mentioned in the same breath the settlement of the differences between the two countries and the settlement of the Cambodian problem. Was the Cambodian issue the main point you discussed with China?

A: It was just one of the points, not the most important one.

Q: What, in your opinion, is the main obstacle to normal Sino-Vietnamese relations? When will this obstacle be overcome?

A: There has been misunderstanding between the two countries, on the Cambodian issue as well as on bilateral relations. This misunderstanding is being removed gradually. The two countries have stopped firing at each other and are conducting cross-border trade. Minority nationals from one country have been paying visits to relatives in the other country. In the future, economic, scientific and technical experts will exchange visits, too.

Q: We understand that Vietnam wishes to normalise relations with China. Could you tell exactly when that will happen?

A: I can't give you an exact date. But I firmly believe that the day is not far.

Q: As regards relations between Vietnam and Japan, what is your view about them?

A: Japan is an economic power. It is in a good position to develop cooperation not only with Vietnam, but also with many other countries, at least in economy and in science and technology as Japan has done this well with many other Asian countries; good ties with Vietnam will not only help Vietnam improve its economy, but will also help make this region one of peace, cooperation and friendship. Japan is quite capable of that. Many in the Japanese Diet leadership, among them Mr. Watanabe, have visited Vietnam.

Q: What contributions can the visits of important Japanese officials make to bilateral relations?

A: They can contribute much not only to Vietnamese-Japanese relations, but also to Sino-Vietnamese and U.S.-Vietnamese relations, as well as to the Cambodian issue.

Q: What do you expect in the development of Vietnamese-Japanese ties?

A: I very much want that the relations between Vietnam and Japan which are giving good signs, will further develop, that cooperation will be strengthened through exchanges of visits, through contacts, especially for economic cooperation. Vietnam is rich in natural resources and skilled labour. This can be put to use for mutual benefit. Culturally, we are both Asian and our cultures have many things in common. Cooperation in this field can be very fruitful.

Q: In its relations with Vietnam, Japan has to watch what the United States is doing. Once U.S.-Vietnamese relations are normalised, ties between Vietnam and Japan will be promoted.

A: You are right. I know that Japan wants to cooperate and do business with Vietnam but it is tied to the U.S. policy of embargo. I believe Japan will be more resolved to do business with Vietnam.

Q: In a previous interview with N.H.K., you said Vietnam was willing to improve relations with Japan and the United States and that to show this Vietnam would be ready to allow the United States and Japan the use of Cam Ranh. What do you intend to do now to show your goodwill towards the United States and Japan?

A: We keep to what we told you. Nothing has been changed. If you want to do business, you may invest not only in Cam Ranh, but in other ports as well.

Q: On Cambodia, I think the recent Jakarta meeting arrived at an historical agreement, that was the formation of the SNC [Supreme Natioal Council]. Yet, the first SNC meeting came to a dead and what do you think of the situation and its prospect?

A: The setting up of the SNC showed the success of the Jakarta meeting. Still, there's a hitch in the election of the SNC chairman. It's pity Mr. Sihanouk did not attend the Jakarta meeting. The problem remained unsolved at the Bangkok meeting. One view [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 11 November adds the following: "also favored by Mr. Hun Sen"] was that Mr. Sihanouk should be the chairman, yet, for greater fairness and equality, Mr. Hun Sen proposed Sihanouk as chairman and himself as co-chairman or vice chairman. Then, membership should be 14 or 12, not 13. Nothing has been agreed upon this yet. So I think the Cambodian parties should sit down and settle this and other points. Mr. Hun Sen has shown his goodwill. Mr. Sihanouk should reciprocate. This is what many countries are hoping for.

Q: Diplomats in Bangkok are pessimistic. They think the settlement of the Cambodian problem will drag on for a long time unless the SNC meets again. What do you think about that?

A: They're justified to be so. We are worried, too. Still, we believe that sooner or later the problem will be resolved because all the parties want a ceasefire and an end to mutual killing.

Q: From what you said, a ceasefire is the most important thing now. Only a ceasefire can bring peace to Cambodia. So what prospect do you envision ?

A: It's not for me to say what only the Cambodian parties can say. That depends on them. The Cambodian people want peace. They will condemn any party that goes against their wish.

Q: Mr. General Secretary, Vietnam and China have met at top level and have reached consensus, even on the settlement of the Cambodian problem. Even so, this problem remains in an impasse. What do you think Vietnam and China should do to achieve a breakthrough?

A: Both Vietnam and China are trying. Still, they cannot make impositions on the Cambodians, who must solve their differences themselves. We only can give advice. We cannot order or impose.

Q: You're encouraging foreigners to invest in Vietnam. But many are hesitant; they think the regime in Vietnam is not yet stable, and they find negotiations too complicated. What do you intend to do to speed up joint venture with foreign countries?

A: It should be pointed out right away that the political situation in Vietnam is stable. It should also be noted that the Law on Foreign Investment adopted by the National Assembly of Vietnam offers terms much better than what other countries can offer. Even so, on the basis of suggestions from foreigners, we have made amendments to the foreign investment law and other legislations. Customs and import-export procedures, for instance, have been improved for greater convenience.

We also seek cooperation with other countries in improving our infrastructure. Inflation, though slowed down for several years now, remains a deterrent to foreign investors. So, we must devise a mechanism that may facilitate their operation. As for problems that may surface in cooperation later on, we will do our best to solve them in ways beneficial to all.

Q: Thank you, with your permission, we'll release the tape next week. We hope to have better conditions to keep Japan informed of your views and of other information about Vietnam. It's also with this in mind that NHK is hoping—actually we're preparing—to set up a bureau in Vietnam. May we know your opinion about this, sir ?

A: Personally I'm all for that. Such a bureau would act as a bridge for the friendship between our two countries. As for what to do about that, I think you should contact the Foreign Ministry.

Q: Actually, Your Excellency, people at the Foreign Ministry's Press Department have lent NHK a very helping hand. We take this opportunity to thank them for this assistance. We hope to continue to receive the same for our plan.

A: Please, send my friendship greetings to the people and the leaders of Japan. May the Japanese people be successful in building their country more and more beautiful.

## Vietnamese, U.S. Teams Meet on MIA Issue

*BK0911152090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] The teams of Vietnamese and U.S. specialists on Americans missing in action met in Hanoi from 7 to 9 November to review past work and discuss future tasks. On the basis of the Vietnamese-U.S. joint activities and Vietnam's bilateral activities over the past months being evaluated as positive and highly fruitful, the two teams of specialists discussed plans for the 12th and 13th joint search phases in the coming months with a view to contributing to quickly resolving this humanitarian issue. The two teams held that their meeting was useful.

## U.S. Congressmen Want Trade Embargo Lifted

*BK0911135490 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Station commentary]

[Text] A few days ago, three Republican senators and five Democratic senators urged President Bush to lift the trade embargo on Vietnam. Their argument was that the embargo has lost all its effects and is causing obstacles to American business circles. This is not the first time American legislators made such an appeal. In recent months, they have time and again put forth their demand which was also raised by American businessmen and scientists. Of late, 25 companies and trade associations in the United States have set up a Union for Normalization of Relations With Vietnam. Their aim is to speed up the lift of trade embargo on Vietnam. In fact, the lift of trade embargo on Vietnam is now a major demand on the part of American legislators and business circles. Mr. William Archey, deputy director of the American Chamber of Commerce in charge of international affairs, maintained that the U.S. Government has failed in its goal to seek interests in foreign policy through the embargo. He noted that it was American companies that lost profits because of the embargo. What is more, the U.S. Government has got no reason to renew the trade embargo now that all Vietnamese troops have been withdrawn from Cambodia and several leading figures of the American Congress have taken note of Vietnam's active efforts for [words indistinct] in search for Americans reported as missing during the Vietnam war.

Meanwhile, America's allies have been seeking quick steps in trade relations with Vietnam, notably Japan. The Tomen Corporation of Japan opened its office in Hanoi on 31 October. Tomen is one of the biggest trade companies in Japan. The value of trade transactions between Japan and Vietnam over the past eight months has been estimated at over 500 million U.S. dollars, an increase of 70 percent in comparison with the same period of last year. Similar steps for better trade ties with Vietnam have been taken by Thailand. Early this month, the deputy foreign minister of Thailand, Mr. Amnuai Yotsuk, said Thailand intends to promote economic ties with Vietnam by setting up a Joint Thai-Vietnamese Commission.

Obviously, the growing trend for better trade relations with Vietnam is making the American legislators and businessmen on tenterhooks. They do not want to be tethered by the trade sanction anymore. And the author of an article recently carried by the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE is right in his remark that the appeal for lifting the trade embargo on Vietnam by a group of bipartisan congressmen is significant. As the article writer explained, the appeal provides grounds for the American Government to exclude Vietnam and Cambodia from the list of hostile countries.

## Australia

### Second Naval Task Force Underway to Gulf

*BK1211054590 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Australia's second naval task force is now on its way to the Gulf. And with [words indistinct] toward the ships read, the Sydney Garden Island Dockyard, including a number of protesters. The destroyer Brisbane and guided-missile frigate Sydney are being deployed to replace the two Australian warships already stationed in the Gulf.

Both the frigate and the destroyer have had their weapons upgraded for the mission, but the Navy says it is not a sign Australia is stepping up its role in the conflict.

As Radio Australia's Carol Barnett reports, the prime minister, Mr. Hawke, was among those who joined in the farewell to the crew.

[Begin Barnett recording] [words indistinct] Mr. Hawke says Australia is playing its part in maintaining a peaceful world, and he hopes that this knowledge will help families and friends cope in the months ahead.

The task force is due to arrive in the Gulf on 3 December allowing those aboard the HMAS Darwin and Adelaide to return home for Christmas. [end recording]

### Burma Sanctions Possible, But Not Unilaterally

*BK1311091890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Canberra, Nov 13 (AFP)—Australia would impose economic sanctions against Burma's military regime if they were part of an international move, Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Tuesday.

Mr. Evans told the Senate that the government would keep calling for a democratic government to be established in Burma.

But it was unlikely economic sanctions would work without the support of Burma's regional neighbours, he said. "We would join any broad-based international move to impose economic sanctions, but would wish to evaluate the likely effects of such a move in conjunction with the United States and other like-minded countries," he said. "Burma's regional trading partners, who account for most of the country's trade, would be unlikely to support these sanctions, at least at this stage."

Mr. Evans said the political situation in Burma had deteriorated with the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) becoming "increasingly dependent on intimidation and repression." Australia was concerned at a report that one of the leaders of the National League for Democracy (NLD), which has not been allowed to take power despite winning overwhelming support at the May elections, had died while being detained by SLORC, he said.

### Costello Reportedly Meets With DPRK Minister

*BK0911162390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1546 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Beijing, Nov 9 (AFP)—An Australian official visited North Korea to discuss Cambodia and to express concern over Pyongyang's failure to meet its nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty obligations, an Australian Embassy source said here Friday.

Australian Deputy Foreign Affairs Secretary Michael Costello's meeting with an unnamed deputy foreign minister in Pyongyang was part of "a continuation of the existing dialogue" between Australia and North Korea, the source said. "This meeting does not signify any intention on our part to move towards restoration of full diplomatic relations, which have been suspended since 1975," the source said.

Mr. Costello repeated Canberra's concern over North Korea's failure to meet its obligations under the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the source said, quoting an Australian Foreign Affairs and Trade Ministry Communique. The communique said the primary purpose of the Pyongyang visit by Mr. Costello, architect of a peace plan to end the Cambodian conflict, was to discuss Cambodia with Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Mr. Costello was in Pyongyang from November 2-3, the source added.

### Navy Detains Indonesian Fishing Vessel

*BK1111110090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1029 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Brisbane, Australia, Nov 11 (AFP)—An Australian Navy patrol boat detained an Indonesian fishing vessel in off Queensland after firing a shot across its bows. The boat, Sumbido Five, was suspected of breaching Australian fishing laws when it was located Saturday 100 nautical miles north east off Cape Wessel, Arnhem Land, a Navy spokesman said.

He said it would be alleged the boat was fishing 20 nautical miles within the economic zone which, in that area, is 120 nautical miles.

The patrol boat, HMAS [Her Majesty's Australian Ship] Gladstone, fired a single shot from a machine gun across the bows of the fishing boat after it failed to respond to repeated instructions to stop, the spokesman added. The boat, with an 11 man crew, was under Navy escort and expected to reach Thursday Island late Sunday.

## New Zealand

### Citizens Held in Iraq Reportedly To Be Freed

*BK1311003690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0022 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Wellington, Nov 13 (AFP)—All of New Zealand's 17 hostages in Iraq and Kuwait are to be freed in the next couple of days, former New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange announced here Tuesday. Mr. Lange made his announcement at a press conference on his return from Iraq where he had spent the weekend negotiating the return of hostages.

"New Zealand is the first country to have all its hostages returned, except for France which has a seat on the Security Council of the United Nations," he said. Foreign Minister Don McKinnon said he was "delighted and elated" at the news.

The six New Zealanders in Kuwait would join the remainder in Baghdad and would then fly to Jordan, Mr. Lange said. Iraq had agreed to free the New Zealanders because of the logic of his submissions, he said.

The Iraq National Assembly had given "guest status" to those who came from countries which had shown aggressive conduct, he said, "New Zealand had not."

It had been important to talk to Iraqis on their own grounds, Mr. Lange said. "I was able to affirm New Zealand's position with respect to the principle and there is a concept of even handedness which ought to prevail in international affairs. I must say there is not an even handedness when it comes to events in the Middle East,"

Of the New Zealanders he met in Iraq, Mr. Lange said they were in good health but he said those in Kuwait were in a different situation which he did not experience. Mr. Lange slammed the new New Zealand Government which, he said, tried to hinder his mission. He said the government here did not have "the wit, the ability, the intelligence or discrimination" to deal with Middle East issues.

"Everything I have seen emerging from New Zealand while I was away shows there has been a failure of understanding and I believe a total, absolute abdication of the New Zealand position in favour of a Western stance." He said people should think more carefully about the wider issues.

"We have the extraordinary situation in the world today where the United States in the last few years has bombed Libya, beaten up Panama, been involved in a whole host of adventures and aggression, all with some colour of right to them, I don't deny that." These had been done without any formal international legal authority, he said. "We only have to look at Liberia, ravaged by civil war, invaded by outside troops, a totally chaotic situation, absolutely devastating to human rights and the Americans watch it on their television screens," Mr. Lange said.

In a Radio New Zealand interview, Mr. McKinnon denied the government had made Mr. Lange's mission more difficult. "I'm sad he has been as critical as he has, but this is his day of glory and I am not going to take that away from him," he said.

### Former Premier Criticizes France, U.S. on Gulf

*BK1211112790 Hong Kong AFP in English 1114 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Wellington, Nov 12 (AFP)—Former New Zealand Premier David Lange heaped criticism monday on the United States and France for their handling of the Gulf crisis. Mr. Lange accused the United States of being "illogical" and France of having "done a deal" with Iraq.

He was speaking on New Zealand radio and television from Amman after a trip to Baghdad during which he attempted to obtain the release of 17 New Zealanders held in Iraq. "One of the curious things about the United States is that it criticised my visit—which was a great help in Baghdad," Mr. Lange said.

"The other thing is the (U.S.) argument... That the hostages in Iraq are a potential deterrent to the use of force by the United States. "It therefore seems quite extraordinary that they should protest against the removal of them... A most extraordinary sort of double-minded approach to the whole question which I found to be quite illogical," he said.

Mr. Lange made it clear that no love was lost between him and the United States. "Let's be quite clear," he said. "A former secretary of defence said he was going to make a martyr of me." Senior U.S. officials recently criticised a procession of former leaders from the West visiting Baghdad to obtain the release of their nationals held hostage in the aftermath of Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait.

Mr. Lange said he found it "amazing" that there were no more French nationals left in Iraq. "France does not have a single person in Iraq held their against their will," he said. "Why is that? Obviously a deal has been done. All their people repatriated—what has France given?" "You see," Mr. Lange said, "that is what is exasperating about being told by the United States that Western solidarity requires you to kill 17 New Zealanders and not try to rescue them."

Mr. Lange has not yet obtained the release of any New Zealanders but said Sunday that he expected positive news soon. He was anxious to return here for the launching Wednesday of his new book, "Nuclear Free—The New Zealand Way," which recounts his battles—primarily with the United States—to declare New Zealand a nuclear-free state.